SATURDAY NIGHT

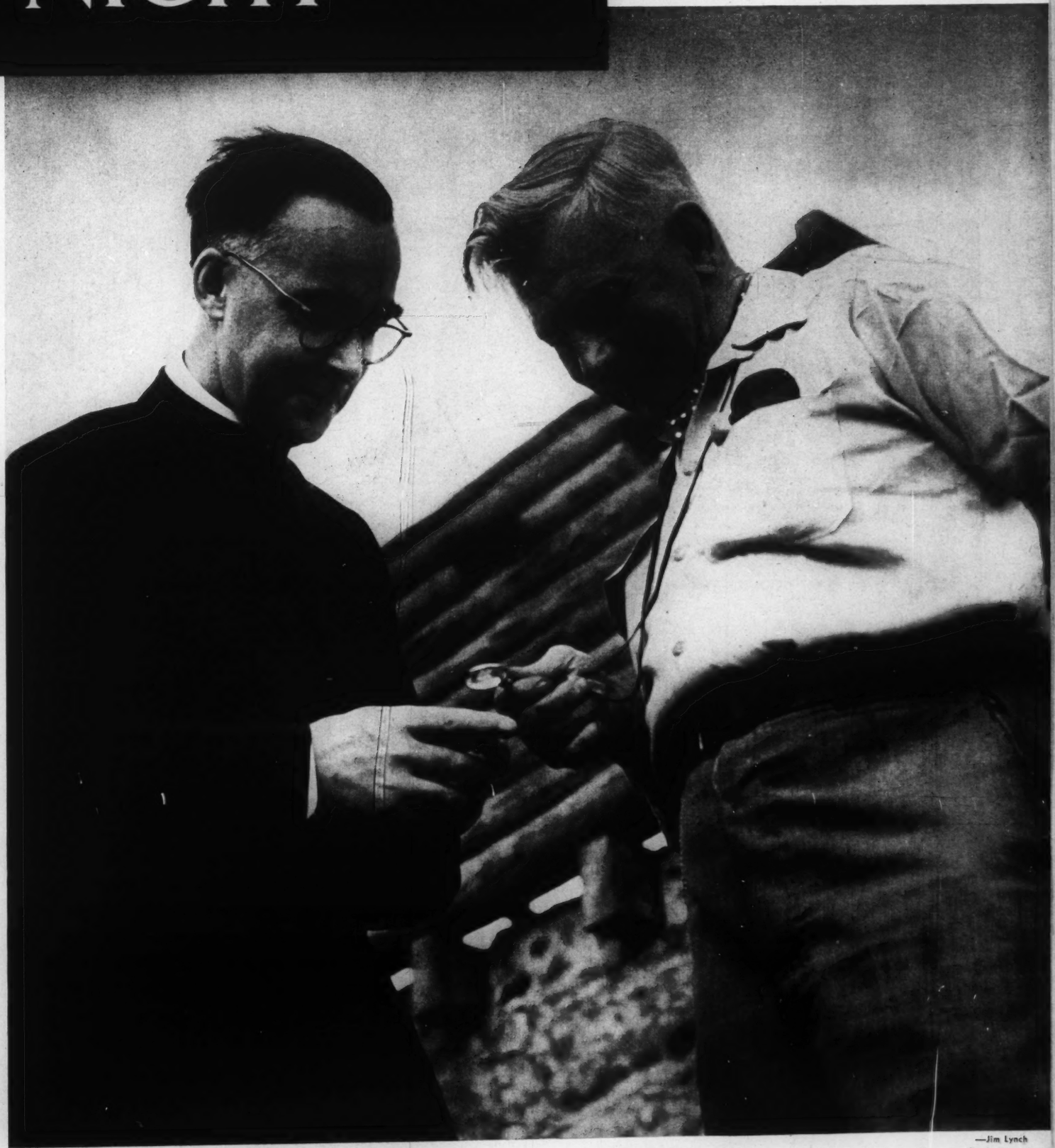
IN THIS ISSUE

SIMCOE COUNTY: Past and Future

TV on Soft-Soled Shoes

ACHESON: A "Casualty of War"

JUNE 26, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 38



—Jim Lynch

ARCHEOLOGISTS *Hegarty and Jury dig into Simcoe Co.'s past.*

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Ted Reeve Profile, Part II

Portrait of a Happy Woman

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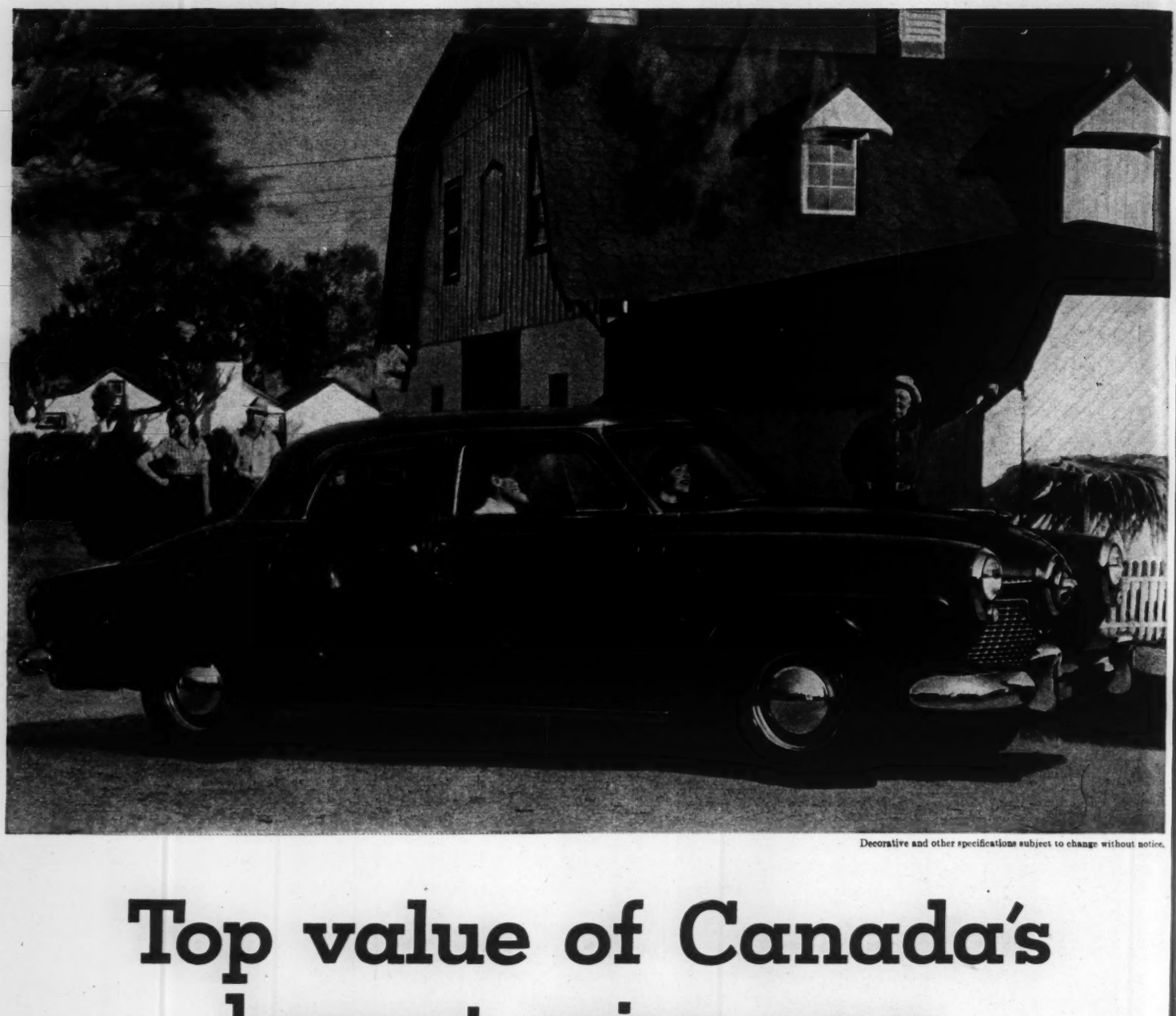

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: The reconstructed old Ft. Ste. Marie, together with the nearby Martyrs' Shrine, near Midland, Ont., is outranked as an Ontario tourist attraction only by Niagara Falls. This fortified residence of early Jesuit missionaries was commenced in 1639 and abandoned in 1649 when the Huron Indians were dispersed. Now, three centuries later, the missionaries' establishment is an archeological goldmine. An exhaustive excavation and reconstruction project has dumped a big chunk of Canadian history—and a tourist magnet—into the laps of Simcoe County residents. Prime mover and director of the project, financed by the University of Western Ontario and the Jesuit Province of Upper Canada, has been **Wilfrid Jury,** curator of Western's Museum of Indian and Pioneer Archeology. With **Father Dennis Hegarty,** SJ, assisting on the project, he stands before the fort, peers at a specimen through a microscope. The Jesuits' residence was the first white settlement in what is now Ontario; the Church of St. Joseph, excavated last year, was the first place of pilgrimage in North America, outside Mexico. Ten times as big as traditional drawings for such forts, it was a remarkable place. It had the first canal with locks in North America and the continent's first experimental farm on record. For other attractions of Simcoe County—past and future, see Page 8. —*Photo by Jim Lynch.*

Next Week: Hugh MacLennan's "Cape Breton: The Legendary Island" . . . Michael Barkway's critical "Can the House of Commons Straighten Itself Out?" . . . Comment and news analysis on Canadian and foreign affairs and personalities.

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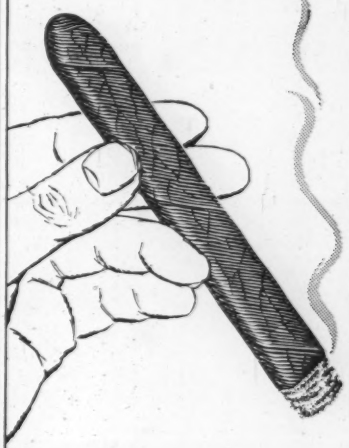

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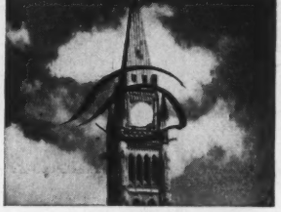


OTTAWA VIEW

NOW THERE ARE FIVE

THE Conservatives scored over the Canadian-registered ships owned by the Ming Sung Company and operating between Hong Kong and China. External Affairs Minister **Lester Pearson** put up a fighting case, but he was embarrassed by not being able to say for certain what the ships were carrying. There were seven ships, built in Canada, on which the Canadian Government joined with Chiang Kai-shek's Government in guaranteeing a loan of $12 million. That was in 1949. The loan principal has not been repaid, but the interest payments are up-to-date. Two of the seven ships are operating up the Yangtze: they, as Stanley Knowles remarked, a r e obviously "down the river." The Communists have taken them over. The other five ships may or may not be doing things they shouldn't; they are certainly using the Canadian ensign though there are no Canadians in their crews and one of them may be under the command of a Russian officer. That has been alleged, but not yet proved.

Fuller information was awaited at the week-end, and the Government wanted it as badly as the Opposition. Ministers did not relish having to keep on repeating: "We don't know."

DEFENCE PRODUCTION

THE progress of defence production was fully and clearly described by **C. D. Howe** in presenting the estimates of the new department. The day's debate established the major headache which bedevils the whole Canadian program: it is that we do not need enough of any item for really economical production. The big gun program, being carried out very efficiently at Sorel Industries Ltd., only makes sense because the U.S. Navy is buying far more of the 3-inch 50 gun than the RCN; and the 155 mm. howitzer is being made for Britain as well as the Canadian Army. In other fields—with motor vehicles as the outstanding example—nobody else wants our production. So the Government has to choose between relying on the U.S. entirely, which would be bad in wartime, or creating production facilities in Canada which cannot be used to full capacity short of war. Even in war Canadian forces cannot use more than a fraction of what Canadian industry can produce.

STANDARDIZATION: A MUST

THE continual Canadian effort to get other NATO countries to agree on standardized types got a boost from the Parliamentary debate. **George Drew** laid great stress on it. He said the British decision to adopt a .280 calibre rifle while the Americans stick to a .300 was one which "could very well have disastrous consequences for us and all the nations of the North Atlantic community." He didn't blame one side more than the other, but he said Canada must try to bring them together.

Defence Minister **Brooke Claxton** opened with words we don't often hear from the Government: "I should like to support the leader of the Opposition in the plea he has just made." Claxton went on: "If the extreme claims made by the British for the .280 rifle are completely admitted, and if the claims made by the U.S. for their type are also admitted; yet all the combined advantages of the claims made by both are more than outweighed by the loss of the advantage of agreeing on a common type."

Claxton has already approached both the British and American defence ministers about this. He says **General Eisenhower** should be asked to bring all the NATO experts together and work out an agreement.

HANDS ACROSS THE FLOOR

THIS was the second time in a week that the Government had welcomed Drew's words. The first was when he asked unexpectedly for a select committee to try to improve parliamentary procedure. He made a reasoned plea: **PM St. Laurent** had a whispered consultation with his colleagues, and then promptly accepted Drew's suggestion. Later he moved appointment of the committee with Drew seconding.

Unknown to the House or to Drew, the Government had already been considering improvements in procedure. But for Drew's proposal it might have brought them in at the fall session anyway. St. Laurent himself and Brooke Claxton spent a good deal of time on this problem in 1948 as the Liberal members of a small all-party committee: it brought in some very mild recommendations, which had been accepted by all the party caucuses. But Mackenzie King disapproved of them and they got nowhere.

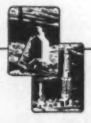
■ By section 54 of the BNA Act the House of Commons may not consider any proposal to spend money without a recommendation from the Governor-General. So whenever a minister introduces a resolution which involves spending money he makes a formal statement that the Governor-General "recommends it to the consideration of the House." Actually the Governor is not informed of each resolution separately, and last week Finance Minister **Abbott** used the usual form, although the Governor-General was on the Atlantic on the way to England. **Stanley Knowles** pounced on him. The Great Seal had been transferred to **Mr. Justice Kerwin** who is now "His Excellency the Administrator." The recommendation should have come from the Administrator.

Mr. W. J. O'Neil, Chairman of the Board of the Iron Fireman Manufacturing Company, has announced the election of Mr. J. M. Mackay, Plant Manager of their Toronto Ontario plant, as a Director, Executive Vice-President and General Manager of the Iron Fireman Manufacturing Company of Canada Limited.

Mr. Mackay, a native of Gould, Quebec, first became associated with the Iron Fireman Company at Portland, Oregon in 1926. In 1931 Mr. Mackay was sent by the Company to Toronto, Canada, where he established the first Iron Fireman factory in that city.

In 1947 Mr. Mackay was largely responsible for the planning and construction of the Company's new plant at 80 Ward Street, Toronto. This year a substantial addition is being added to take care of the Company's increasing manufacturing requirements.

Mr. Mackay served with the Canadian Engineers from 1915 to 1917, and transferred to the Royal Navy Air Service in 1917 where he served as both pilot and flight commander. Later he joined the 201st Squadron of the Royal Air Force and was decorated for gallantry in action and was awarded both the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Croix de Guerre.



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THEN AND NOW

HONORS

Dr. H. G. Thode, Principal of Hamilton College, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., and an outstanding nuclear chemist, is 1951-52 President of the Chemical Institute of Canada.

DEATHS

Sir Eugène Fiset, 77, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec for a record 11 years; of a heart condition at his home at Rivière du Loup to which he retired last September.

Admiral Percy W. Nelles, 59, Canada's only full admiral and the man responsible for guiding the rapid growth of the RCN in World War II; after a short illness, at his home in Victoria, BC, where he had lived since his retirement in 1945.

Lt.-Col. E. K. Eaton, 73, Honorary Superintendent of Fort Anne and Port Royal National Historic Parks; suddenly at Annapolis Royal, N.S.

Dr. Charles H. MacDonald, 68, 1947 Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; in Wingham, Ont.

J. Edgar Jeffery, 81, Chairman of the Board of the London Life Insurance Co.; in London, Ont.

The Rev. T. Wardlaw Taylor, 85, for 26 years Clerk to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada and son of the late Chief Justice of Manitoba, Sir Thomas Taylor; in Ottawa.

CAPITAL COMMENT

WILFRID EGGLESTON'S column, customarily on this page, will appear next week, the title of the article being "The State and Cultural Life".

LETTERS

London Music

IN THE May 29 issue you published a feature page "The Business of Music." Unfortunately, some of the facts were incorrect . . . The Music Teachers College was founded in 1945 by Max Pirani. In 1949 Ernest White succeeded him as Principal, and the College was underwritten by the A. E. Silverwood Foundation. Under the aegis of the College, Mr. White and myself started a Church Music course, the Aeolian Choral Society, the London Chamber Orchestra, and the Bach Festival. The physical equipment was supplied by Mr. White and myself; the salaries and running expenses by the Silverwood Foundation.

In 1950, the courses were split. Music Teachers College continued under the University of Western Ontario with Dr. Harvey Robb as Principal, while all the activities of the Church Music course, including the Orchestra, Chorus and Bach Festival, were incorporated as the London School of Church Music, independent of the University of Western Ontario. The former is still supported by the Silverwood Foundation, the London School of Church Music independently.

London, Ont. GORDON D. JEFFERY

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AIRLINES

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 38 June 26, 1951

Luce Thinking

LAST week readers of the Canadian edition of *Time* were treated to an account of Conservative party policies which justly infuriated Conservative members. It occurred in those three pages of *Time* which are included in the Canadian edition to justify the maple leaf on the cover and which, of course, do not appear in the American edition. It was sandwiched between a grossly over-colored account of the Canadian troops in Korea and a more than usually undistinguished selection of trivia. It said: "In this session of Parliament, they (the Opposition) have taken strong issue with only one basic Government policy—its refusal to impose price controls. They have repeatedly failed to cudgel the Government effectively on such vulnerable policies as its lackadaisical defence preparations or its soft attitude toward Red China".

Mr. Henry Luce of course makes a specialty of his Far Eastern policy and his dislike of the Peking Government. Nor is it any surprise that he and the American journalists who write for him from Canada should find our defence program "lackadaisical". But surely it is taking a good deal for granted to blame the Canadian Opposition for not following Mr. Luce's lead.

If facts may be allowed to intrude, we point out that the Opposition have repeatedly sought to impress on the Government and the country the urgency of the defence program. Mr. Drew and his followers need no reminders of that. If they have not "cudgelled" the Government "effectively", perhaps they understand the Canadian defence problem better than *Time* does. The Opposition has made careful and considered criticisms of our foreign policy. Certainly they have not been denunciations of the Government's attitude to the Far East; but then it so happens that all political parties share a Canadian outlook in these matters, and it happens not to be the outlook of Mr. Henry Luce.

The Conservatives have every right to be indignant at these facile and alien comments being circulated in Canada under the cover of a maple leaf printed in Chicago.

Cost of National Unity

THERE is a close parallel between the history and functions of the railway system of Canada on the one hand and the history and functions of the post office of Canada on the other. Both have always been subsidized at enormous cost by the people as a means of overcoming the obstacles to national unity presented by the size and thinly scattered population of the country. The post office was by its very nature always a public enterprise publicly operated, and its subsidy has always therefore been clearly visible in the national accounts. The railways began as private enterprises and the subsidies granted to them appeared first in the form of capital grants, of land and cash, and thus ceased to be visible after they were once turned over; later they took the form of interest guarantees, and these have been so painfully visible that a commission of experts has recently recommended that they be written out of the capital structure and forgotten about.

The railways were subsidized as a means of promoting the movement of goods and persons from one part of the country to another. Without that subsidization Canada would not today exist as a national entity. The post office was and is subsidized as a means of promoting the communication of ideas and information between one part of the country and another. Without that subsidization Canada would not today be anywhere near even the very moderate stage of national unity which it has attained. Any suggestion that the Canadian post office ought to be operated as a self-sustaining business, that the subsidy ought to be abolished, is a denial of the whole doctrine that Canada does present certain special difficul-

PASSING SHOW

IF WHAT we now have is a three-quarters Peace, who's got the other quarter?

Anyhow they told us Peace was indivisible.

Instead of which it's merely invisible.

A new aerial camera takes a picture which will show a golf ball nine miles below it. That seems a long way up to go just to find a lost golf ball.

Bulk purchasing is a wonderful thing. The prairie farmers have known for years that with bulk purchases they would get more than they could on a free market, and now here is the British Labor Party telling the British consumer that with bulk purchases "we shall not have to pay as much as we would on a free market".

Another thing we need is a Geiger counter for detecting missing diplomats.

Mr. Petrillo doesn't mind people playing the fiddle for fun. But they had better not try the kettle-drums; that's a union man's job.

The Provinces have power over the price of butter, but if one Province exerted that power it wouldn't have much butter to have power over the price of.

How come nobody has yet remarked that New York department store prices are e-Macy-ated?

The *London Free Press* is worrying about whether handwriting is becoming less legible. It doesn't matter; every year there is less of it to be illegible.

As the Germans would have put it:
"Firm stands and true the watch—
The watch on the thirty-eighth parallel!"

Alberta is to have a prison without bars, and the prisoners are expected to be so happy that they will not try to escape. But what if innocent people start trying to get in?

Lucy says that she thinks the postman problem could be solved if they were each given a chauffeur and a Rolls Royce.

KOREAN ANNIVERSARY

ties in respect of internal communications, and that those difficulties ought to be lessened to some degree at the cost of the public purse. Nobody dreams of asking the freight traffic of Canada to bear the whole burden of the operating and capital charges which are involved in carrying it. Nobody, we suggest, ought to dream of asking the communications traffic of Canada to bear anything like the whole of the charges which it involves.

If the people of Canada desire to overcome the obstacles placed in the way of national unity by geography—and great as those obstacles are we believe that they do—they will not support Postmaster General Rinfret's present efforts, which seem designed to curtail very substantially the amount of printed matter, whether educative or non-educative, which now moves from one part of Canada to another.

Quebec Declares War

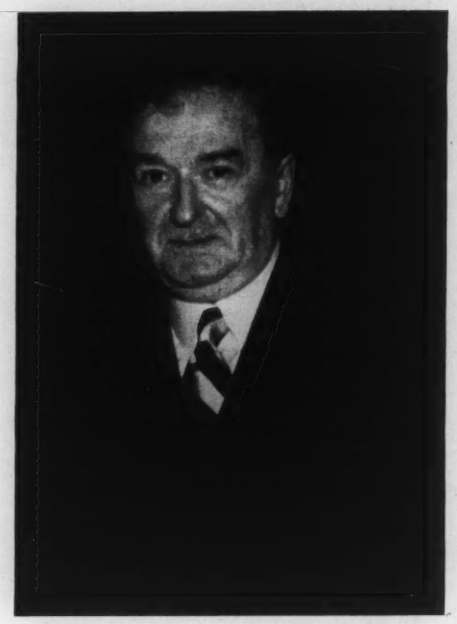
THE Province of Quebec appears to have declared war against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and we hope that it is awake to the extent of the military commitments which that condition involves. The rest of Canada, along with Great Britain, the United States and several other important powers, is trying to avoid or at least to postpone as long as possible the outbreak of hostilities—but not so the domain of Mr. Duplessis. And we are a little afraid that Quebec will expect the rest of us to go to its aid if a Russian task force tries to get hold of the new iron ore deposits.

The Quebec police last week seized a quantity of documents which they described as "Soviet propaganda". This journal is not fond of Soviet propaganda any more than Mr. Duplessis is, but there is no law against it in Canada, and a lot of it comes into our office every week. Some of it we find quite interesting. At the moment its chief preoccupation is Peace. We can remember when the chief preoccupation of Mr. Duplessis and a large part of the Province of Quebec was Peace, or at least leaving other people to do what fighting had to be done; and in those years nobody so far as we can remember tried to seize the Peace propaganda coming from Quebec into Ontario and other Canadian Provinces.

A Lost Canadian Novel

A CURIOUS situation in the relationship between Canadian book publishing and Canadian literature has been brought to light by a passing reference in the Massey Report to a novel entitled "Remember Me" by Edward F. Meade, which was published by Faber and Faber in England in 1946, but has never been handled by a Canadian publisher, cannot be purchased in Canada, and has never received the slightest publicity in this country. We have borrowed from the Toronto Public Library a copy of it which was acquired in January 1947, and has been taken out just seven times since.

"Remember Me" is a book which, had it been published in Canada, would instantly have placed its author among the top-ranking novelists of the country. It is strictly and entirely Canadian, although its action takes place mainly in England and France; for it is the narrative of the experiences during military service of a corporal in a Canadian regiment, the corporal comes from the prairies, and the action touches hardly anybody except his companions in the forces, his wife at home in Yellow Prairie, and two or three women in England who come into his life as a soldier. This life is treated with great sympathy and poetic power; if the novel had ever been recognized as



—CP

QUEBEC *Wars on Russ Propaganda: Duplessis*

a Canadian novel we can imagine nothing which Canadians could more proudly put forward as a typical Canadian answer to the flood of novels of arrogant protest against the military life which have been pouring from the presses of the United States.

It is natural to assume that Faber and Faber must have sought to place this book with some Canadian publisher. If so, only one reason for their failure to do so presents itself to our inquiring mind. Without the slightest derogation from good taste, "Remember Me" does deal frankly with several incidents of casual sex relationship which Canadian publishers well know the Canadian public would accept without a qualm in a novel about the armed forces of any other country, but which they might boggle at in a novel about the armed forces of Canada. If this is the explanation, Canada has still a long way to go before emerging from literary adolescence.

The Late H. F. Gadsby

THE late Harry F. Gadsby was for a number of years the most effective political writer expressing himself in the columns of SATURDAY NIGHT. He possessed a pungent wit and a polished style which was made peculiarly effective for readers in Ontario by an unlimited command of quotations from the Bible and the English classics. He was an iconoclast by instinct and training, and therefore particularly suited to shine in the era which reached its climax in the Self-Denying Ordinance asking the King to confer no more titles upon persons resident in Canada. After that achievement his activity, and consequently his influence, declined, and there must be many readers in Canada today to whom he is scarcely so much as a name in the history of the nation's ephemeral literature.

In some important respects Gadsby resembled the famous Bob Edwards of the *Calgary Eye-Opener*. Both men wrote in a period when wealth conferred in Canada a measure of power and influence which today seems almost incredible; and both men disliked that power and did their utmost to mitigate it. But Edwards had the good fortune to be able to finance his own operations, in a part of the world where shoestring journalism was still possible, while Gadsby in the East had usually to depend upon one faction of the capitalistic groups to finance his attacks upon another faction. (His SATURDAY NIGHT writings were an exception, but it is hardly likely that they provided him with a complete livelihood.) This is not a situation which makes for either amiability or consistency in a writer, and in respect of these two qualities he must rank a long way below his Western contemporary. But both men added enormously to the interest of Canadians in their own national political scene; and that interest would be healthier today if we had a new generation of commentators possessing one-half of their vigor and literary skill.

House of Commons Tries Again

WE CANNOT claim to have influenced the House of Commons in its decision to try to clear up its procedures. Our comments on the subject last week appeared after the Prime Minister had accepted Mr. Drew's motion to appoint a select committee to consider improvements in the rules. We can only congratulate them both on reaching the right conclusion: improvements there must be.

Unfortunately we have had some sad experiences in the past with Parliamentary attempts at reform which have come to nothing; and there is still a danger that Liberals and Conservatives will regard each other with such suspicion that the present attempt will be frustrated. The Opposition, numerically in a deplorably weak position, may be only too apt to fear that sensible reforms may reduce their prerogatives. The Conservatives must resist the temptation to behave like children suffering from an inferiority complex. It won't be easy for them. But they will lose nothing by agreeing to curtail their right to be long-winded. The Liberals on their side will be tempted to say that it is only the long-windedness and fumbling of the Opposition which causes the trouble.

The only hope of lasting and satisfactory reform is for both parties to behave like adults and concentrate on the strong, rather than the weak, points in each other's case. It is true that the Conservatives (and the other Opposition parties) make too many, too long, and above all too repetitious speeches. But this is at least partly the result of the unpredictable way the Government business is brought before them. Let the Government correct its faults before blaming the Conservatives too much. On the other hand it is also true that the Government must get its business through the House, that it normally shows a great deal of patience, and that its approaches to the other side on the conduct of business have not always received a due response. It was a good omen that both Mr. Drew and Mr. St. Laurent spoke with restraint and fairness about the select committee. The work must be performed in the same spirit.

The Gale Decision Again

THE real significance and consequences of the Gale decision in the *Globe and Mail* case are gradually beginning to become clear, and as they do so the excitement about it on both sides of the labor relationship will probably die down. The resentment of organized labor was mainly due to the discovery that the Labor Relations Board is not an absolute law unto itself, but can be called to order when it fails to observe certain fundamental principles of justice. The effect on the Board, in the tightening up of its procedure, has already become visible; last week it refused certification to a union when an intervening union brought proof that two employees who had been reported as paid-up members had never paid any

dues. The effect on union organizers, in inducing them to be slightly more careful about their claims, will probably be even greater. In this respect the situation is definitely more healthy than before Mr. Justice Gale wrote his decision.

The *Globe and Mail* assures us that we were wrong in attributing to it any ambition to examine the membership list on which the Guild based its claim to certification. All it wanted was to cross-examine the filer of the list. This is very noble on the part of the *Globe and Mail*, and probably also very wise, for there are other things to be considered in labor relationships besides the letter of the law, and the passionate convictions of organized labor are among them. Nevertheless it does not affect the terms of the judgment, which in our opinion quite clearly requires the Board to allow the employer to scrutinize such lists when they are filed as a basis for certification. The chief ground of the decision is stated in these words: "The Board conducted itself in a manner which offends the principles of justice by declining to permit the company to adduce evidence in the form of cross-examination, or by denying to it the right to examine the documents filed by the union." This is a curious sentence, and the word "or" might be interpreted as meaning that the requirements of natural justice would be fulfilled by granting the company either one, but not both, of the two rights. But we fancy that any lawyer would feel that the two rights march together; that if the Toronto Newspaper Guild, Local 87, renews its application for certification as bargaining agent for the *Globe and Mail's* circulation department, as it presumably will at some future time, only the scrupulosity of the company will prevent its lawyer, when he cross-examines the union organizer upon the filing of the list, from successfully demanding to see the list that he is cross-examining about.

In the Stars

"British astrologers think the Big Four foreign ministers will meet in June and the Korean War will end in a compromise by August . . . Here are some of the things which they say the stars foretell: No world war for twenty years. Vice-Premier V. M. Molotov will take over from Prime Minister Stalin, whose health is failing, in the next two years. Winston Churchill will win the next British general election—possibly next November or December. A general world trade slump is likely in 1952-1953."—*Reuters.*

OH, hush thee, my baby, thy sire is a seer,
Though bigwigs of Science consider him queer.
But thou for thy daddy need make no apology
Despite the decline in respect for Astrology.

Hush thee, my baby, thy father forebodes
When ascendants ascend and the zodaic zodes.
To discover for any stiff problem the answer,
He merely consults Capricornus *or* Cancer.

Oh, hush thee, my baby, thy pop can predict
The date when his bucket Unc' Joe will have kicked.
He studies the signs in the sky: Sagittarius,
Scorpio, Gemini, Taurus, Aquarius.

Hush thee, my baby, thy daddy declares
That Winnie will manage Great Britain's affairs.
Just hand him a question (plus two or three whiskies):
He'll dope out the answer from Virgo *or* Pisces.

Oh, hush thee, my baby, thy papa presages
A trade slump, the worst we have weathered for ages.
He saw it in Leo *and* Libra *and* Aries:
He's trading his whiskies for lagers and sherries.

J. E. P.

The Minority Culture Report

by B. K. Sandwell

WE SHOULD like to hope that a considerable number of intelligent Canadians will read not only the majority report of the Massey Commission, but also the Reservations and Observations of Mr. Arthur Surveyer, the minority member. These constitute an extremely intelligent review of the cultural condition of the mass communications business in Canada, and Mr. Surveyer must be a little distressed at the manner in which they have been perverted by interested parties into a wholesale endorsement of everything done or sought to be done by the members of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters.

—Nakash
B. K. SANDWELL

It is true that Mr. Surveyer sustained the request of the C.A.B. for the establishment of an over-all controlling authority which would have the jurisdiction over "both the privately and the publicly owned broadcasting and telecasting stations" and report to the Minister of Transport, with a final appeal to a Federal Court against "any substantial miscarriage of justice." This authority, in Mr. Surveyer's plan, would control the character of all programs, limit the time devoted to advertising, stipulate the time of political broadcasting and assign it to the various parties, control the establishment of networks, and control the reservation by the private stations of periods for CBC broadcasts. These are powers at present held by the CBC, and the private broadcasters would no doubt like to see them transferred to another body. But whether they would be wholly pleased if that body exercised them in the spirit envisaged by Mr. Surveyer is more than doubtful.

Mr. Surveyer's view of the present state of radio in Canada — and the United States — is considerably more critical than that of the four other Commissioners. He has a section on "Aspects of Broadcasting Not Raised at the Hearing," and they are aspects which the private stations would be most unlikely to raise. He quotes at length from Overstreet's "The Mature Mind" and Gilbert Seldes' "The Great Audience," on the subject of the failure of radio to aid the successive generations of listeners to pass from adolescence to maturity; and he wants his Control Board to have the task not only of arbitrating the differences between the CBC and the stations, but also of "planning an adequate and well-balanced schedule of radio and television programs for Canada."

"One Bright Spot in Report"

It is fairly evident that the writer of the comment on the Massey Report in *The Letter-Review* (Fort Erie, Ont.), had not bothered to read these passages of the Surveyer document, for he says: "One bright spot in the whole Report was the flat refusal of Mr. Arthur Surveyer, veteran Montreal engineer, to go along with the servile flattery of CBC and NFB and the plans to continue the Government scheme of subsidizing these agencies, which the Canadian people would refuse to support in their present happy state of low 'culture,' if they were invited to support them by some more suitable method than the imposition of taxation."

Mr. Surveyer has no suggestion of discontinuing the "subsidizing" of CBC. He says: "There is no doubt that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation should be granted whatever amounts are needed to maintain an adequate service both in broadcasting and telecasting for the purpose of fulfilling the aims of the Canadian Broadcasting Act." He adds that the present expenditures "appear reasonable" in comparison with the BBC, but that the Massey Commission "does not know" whether the operations are efficient, nor whether money could not be saved by entrusting the production of commercial programs to private producers. He actually thinks that the "subsidy" will probably have to be increased, by raising either the licence fee or the statutory grant, but suggests as a partial device to the same end the collection of a fee for each set instead of each household. He considers the replacement of some American programs by Canadian ones "desirable," but it will be "difficult and expensive."

We have a strong impression that the Control Board suggested by Mr. Surveyer, with its task just as much centred on the "cultural" values as that of the present CBC, might easily be found chastising the private stations with scorpions where the CBC has used merely a rather light whip. In fact the real main ground for Mr. Surveyer's belief in a separate Control Board is his conviction that the CBC has at present too many and too disparate tasks, and cannot perform all of them efficiently. His Control Board would be vastly more than a mere arbitrator between CBC and private stations; it would have the over-all designing of the broadcasting pattern, a function in which it would be compelled to exercise a great deal of direct supervision over the programs of all stations.

"Servile Flattery of CBC"

The most valid part of Mr. Surveyer's case is the argument that the CBC Board has too much to do and has to do things of too many different kinds. A body suitable for the allocating of wavelengths to different applicants at different places is not necessarily the ideal body for designing a broadcasting program or even for controlling the professionals who do the designing work; and in actual fact there is reason to suppose that the Board has little to do with CBC programs except to act as a buffer for complaints about them. (It should perhaps be added that the Government has even less to do with them, and is quite satisfied that that should be the case.)

When *The Letter-Review* speaks of the "servile flattery of CBC" in the majority report it is completely overlooking the very sound and valuable criticism of the "talks" department of the CBC programs on page 296 and following, the devastating attack upon "the assumption that a natural facility for broadcasting is more important to a radio speaker than recognized competence in his subject," and the plea for more officials in the CBC staff "with experience and authority in intellectual matters."

It is true that these criticisms might not quite meet the requirements of *The Letter-Review*, which is chiefly saddened by the CBC's "constant and sedulous attempts to propagandise for Leftist theories of all sorts." *The Letter-Review*, however, regards the theories of the late Lord Keynes as Leftist in the most dangerous degree, and it would be difficult to satisfy its requirements in this regard without putting a Col. Blimp in complete control of the talks department. Oddly enough we have never seen any protest in that publication against broadcasting of addresses by Communists over private stations; perhaps these are not sedulous attempts to propagandize for Leftist theories of any sort.

ACCENT *on Simcoe reforestation: total of 12,000 acres; Midhurst is under Supt. M. A. Adamson.*

QUILTING BEES *to swimming classes: Louise Colley heads Simcoe County recreation program.*

FIRST WOMAN *Mayor of Barrie, Mrs. Marjorie Hamilton is also Municipal Chief Justice.*

SIMCOE COUNTY: Where History and Future Pay Off

by W. H. Cranston and Melwyn Breen

AT A BROAD DESK in the stone County buildings overlooking the town of Barrie and Kempenfeldt Bay sits "Old Man Ontario". He is the 73-year-old Sheriff of central Ontario's largest county—Simcoe.

And in the Sheriff lives the spirit which today has Simcoe County marching forward backwards —finding in its past the pathway to its future.

Sheriff of this county, which lies directly north of York and Toronto, is Ontario's second oldest* living ex-premier, Ernest Charles ("E. C.") Drury.

Only man ever to head a farmers' government in the province, he was called from the Crown Hill farm, which a great uncle had settled in 1820, to lead the United Farmers of Ontario administration for four turbulent years, 1919 to 1923**. "Ernie" Drury went back to the family farm on the old Penetang military road north-east of Barrie. He stayed there until 1934 when he returned to public service as Simcoe County's Sheriff.

Ex-premier E. C. Drury, like the rest of Simcoe County, still keeps a sharp but philosophic eye on politics—past, present, and future. His amazing memory and fluent pen and tongue make him one of the County's most prized writers and speakers and his advocacy of private citizen participation in conservation has won widespread support.

Like Mr. Drury, the 100,000 residents of Simcoe County tend to be conservative with a small "c" and liberal with a small "l". Save for the federal riding of Simcoe East where nearly 10,000 Simcoeites of French origin are concentrated, the County has in recent years returned a solid phalanx of Conservative representatives to the provincial and federal legislatures.

Yet this central Ontario county has retained a balance between urban radicalism and rural stability; is more conscious of the need for conservation than of the clamor for the five day week.

*Oldest: Hon. George S. Henry, Conservative premier, 1930-34.

**The UFO lost shortly thereafter its influence as a political party but much of the legislation which the Drury Government introduced set the pattern for many later developments in the province.

ORILLIA FIRE STAFF *of five permanent members and 19 volunteers answered 194 calls last year. Fire Chief Lee Edwards, Deputy Chief Stan MacLeish and H. J. McKelvey chat with collegian Martin Ryan.* —All photos, Jim Lynch

SIMCOE, despite its nearly one million acres of land, which makes it the fourth largest of Ontario's 44 counties, and its 70 miles from south-west to north-east corner, boasts no cities. Of its 32 municipalities, 16 are rural townships; 9 are villages, and 7, towns. Still well over 40 per cent of the population is rural as the census-takers saw it this month. The urban population is sufficiently scattered to encourage town-plus-country community thinking rather than an ideological battle between city and farm.

Despite the innate conservatism of its county council, Simcoe is still the only county in the province to boast a county recreation unit with a full-time director and staff. Its health and welfare programs (including Public Health, Children's Aid and Juvenile Court) operate as a county unit. A county library cooperative serves town, village, and hamlet libraries.

A County Arts and Crafts Association incorporated rural and urban members in one program, sponsoring among other projects the now nationally famous quilt and rug fair at Midland, whose premier designer, Thor Hansen, went on to create the décor for the new British American Oil Co. head office in Toronto (SN, Jan. 9).

The Simcoe Community Life Training Institute project has conducted adult education programs in over 40 centres throughout the County of Simcoe and has, in recent years, held annual week-long or week-end conferences at which experts in rural-urban sociology from the U.S. and Canada, sat down with local citizens to seek out the basic causes of county social and economic problems.

But all of this does not indicate that Simcoe's rural life future is entirely rosy: there are 6,000 fewer folk on the farms today than 80 years ago.

Simcoe's County's growth over the last century

has been like the rest of Ontario, an urban expansion. Barrie, the county town on Lake Simcoe, is now the largest—13,000 residents—and bursting at the seams. In ten years, helped partly by nearby Camp Borden and several large new industries, Barrie's population has grown nearly fifty per cent. In being radical enough to elect Simcoe's first woman Mayor, widow Mrs. Marjorie Hamilton, Barrie balanced that with the fact that she was an active executive of the riding Pro-Con party.

Twenty-five miles north-east of Barrie, at the narrows of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, is Orillia (pop. 12,000), the County's second largest town. Led by ebullient Mayor and former unsuccessful Reconstruction Party candidate Wilbur Cramp, it has recently discarded its traditional dry status in favor of a beer and liquor store. While Barrie has, for some, an emphasis on rural trade, Orillia lives more largely on its heavy industries (*e.g., mining and farm machinery*).

THIRD MAJOR point in the northern triangle of the county is Midland (pop. 7,300). Nearby Penetang (4,500)* and Midland combine the oldest and the youngest of the county's towns.

Like Penetang, Midland's early prosperity was built on the lumber trade. But in recent years, to its major industries of shipbuilding and coal and grain water transport, have been added plants for automotive parts, optical lenses, textiles, fur processing, and footwear. Major industrial base of Penetang is now the Beatty Bros. electric and coal stove plant, Fern Shoe Company which employs close to 200, and a number of wood working firms including Col. Eric Phillips' Grew Boats. Also located at Penetang and employing nearly 175 are two large provincial mental hospitals.

Part of the Midland-Penetang market is adjacent Port McNicoll, southern terminus of the CPR Great Lakes steamship service. Here is also located one of the four grain elevators of the community which, between them, store over 21 million bushels. Midland, Port McNicoll, and Victoria Harbor, a village 8 miles east of Midland on the Georgian Bay, are the "home" ports of over half a thousand Great Lakes mariners.

Fourth large town is Collingwood where shipbuilding is the major industry and food canning the second. The town followed the Biblical injunction to build on a rock and, as a result, has fewer cellars per capita than any other town in southern Ontario. They cost too much when you have to drill solid rock.

Midland boasted the first artificial ice rink north of Toronto and for a long time dominated the hockey scene in Simcoe. Now, however, both Barrie and Collingwood have surpassed their former mentor, and teams playing in their large new arenas brought three ice titles to the county this past winter. "Hap" Emms' Junior A squad, which successfully defied orders to play Sunday hockey, carried the Canadian Junior A title from Winnipeg to a puck-proud Barrie; Collingwood won Ontario Intermediate A and Junior C crowns.

Stayner and Alliston, Simcoe's two other towns, live largely on the agriculture of the south-western part of the county and their population has stabilized under the 2,000 mark in recent years.

THE BIGGEST single industry in Simcoe is still agriculture. Last year the over-6,500 farms, on which live over a quarter of the county's residents, harvested field crops valued at $17,250,000 from their 396,000 acres; led the 54 counties and districts of Ontario in the 1950 production of oats; placed second in the output of fall wheat, hay, clover, and alfalfa. Over one-tenth of the entire potato production of the province comes from Simcoe, and in the Lafontaine area of Tiny Township in the north centre of the county, has been established this summer Ontario's first restricted area for the production of scab-free, top-grade seed potatoes. Simcoe swine, sheep and lamb populations are third highest of Ontario counties.

Simcoe County leads all other Ontario counties to-day in municipal and private reforestation (*e.g.*, the Drury Forest on the Penetang Road). In the sandy areas of the county, Christmas tree production is now a major and profitable industry.

Most of Simcoe's rural holdings are in the 10 to 100 acre class and over eighty per cent of them, at the time of the last census, were owner operated.

About 81 per cent of Simcoe's citizens find their origins in the British Isles, half of them English, a little under a third Irish, and the balance Scottish and Welsh. Some 10,000 trace their families back to the French-speaking Canadians who settled in Tiny Township and around Penetanguishene. All but the oldest now, however, are either English speaking or fluently bilingual.

Ninety per cent retain allegiance to the RC Church. (Penetanguishene is one of the few towns in Ontario where the public schools are Catholic.) Wayside shrines are not uncommon in North Simcoe.

But the small village of Coldwater, mid-way between Midland and Orillia, is one of the most British municipalities in Ontario: 548 of 549 residents of U.K. origin, at the last census taking*.

Near Coldwater has recently been established the county's third Dutch settlement. Bradford at its southern tip, centre of Ontario's most fertile vegetable growing area, has its own Dutch village. The draining of the Holland Marsh, which began as a relief project, has brought a prosperous colony of vegetable growers with tens of thousands of square feet of new storage space recently erected. The Netherlanders have been the leaders in this development which has lifted Bradford to the largest village in the county (pop. 1,500).

Growth of the tobacco industry in the south-western parts of the county has made it a serious rival to Ontario's other Simcoe, capital town of Norfolk, with 400,000 pounds of flue-cured tobacco being harvested in 1950. Suitable soil has also been discovered in Tiny Township area.

Simcoe County is almost an island. The north central part of Simcoe—Huronia, or as the Huron Indians called it Ouendake (Wen-daw-kay), meant "one land apart" or "among the islands".

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

*Or Penetanguishene, from the Indian "Place of the White, Rolling Sands." Its history goes back to Champlain's and Brule's visit in 1615; in early nineteenth century, it was a thriving fur trading centre. Midland came alive when the Midland railway stretched out from Port Hope to the Georgian Bay in the 1870's; is the youngest of the large towns of Simcoe.

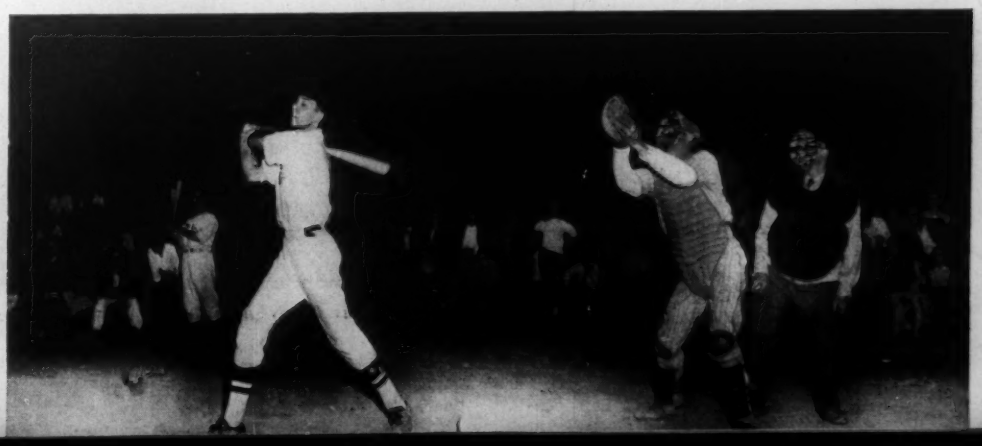
*The Midland-Penetang area is a good cross-section of Canada: population distribution between urban and rural is within two per cent of the Dominion average; residents are of French origin to the exact Canadian origin, although 99.5 per cent speak English or are bilingual; religious affiliation also follows the federal pattern.

—Eric Cole

SIMCOE'S CONEY ISLAND: *Wasaga Beach is Canada's largest summer resort. From July 1 to Labor Day it's crammed with visitors. Cottagers and hotels front sandy beach packed with autos and bathers.*

A $10-MILLION *tourist industry: Orillia's Champlain monument is favorite with Americans.*

MIDLAND UP TO BAT: *Ted Brady swings at a Creemore Red Sox ball. Catcher is Bill Gowan, referee, Jack Wilson. Midland had early artificial ice rink. Barrie won 1951 Dominion junior hockey title.*



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Hugh MacLennan's
CAPE BRETON:
THE LEGENDARY ISLAND
. . . . . in SATURDAY NIGHT
Next Week

Allcocks
ENGLISH TACKLE
"THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 150 YEARS"
Preferred
BY PARTICULAR FISHERMEN...
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SPINNING RODS
FLY REELS
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PROFILE OF TED REEVE, PART II

The Sports Writer Who Reads Books

by Kimball McIlroy

ONE NIGHT a few years ago, Edward Henry Reeve, Esq., the popular sports columnist of the Toronto *Telegram*, was making one of several guest appearances on an intellectual sort of radio quiz show called "Beat the Champs".

Things were proceeding in their merry intellectual way when the quizmaster came up with this question: what means do an astrologer, a necromancer, and an haruspex use to fortell the future?

Someone swung at the cripple and guessed "Stars" for the astrologer. Another courageous panel member had a go at the necromancer: "The spirits of the deceased." That left only the haruspex, and a somewhat embarrassed silence, until Reeve spoke.

"They examine the entrails of sacrificial victims," he stated.

People may have been startled, but no one who knew him was much astonished, for Reeve has a reputation for erudition which has spread far beyond the esoteric confines of the sportswriting mob.

This erudition had its genesis in a little stationery store in Toronto's Beach district which Mrs. Reeve, a widowed and retired schoolteacher, ran with the aid of her children until Ted was about 14.

IT WAS a glorious spot for a kid who liked to read. There were all the popular Canadian and American magazines, at a time when Ring Lardner was writing for the *Post*. There were such British boys' books as the "Gem", "Nugget", "Chums", and "Boys' Own". And there were the various newspapers, with their sports pages and their by-lined columnists.

It was one of these columnists, Robert Edgren of the Buffalo *Express*, whom Reeve credits with first arousing his interest in sports.

Not only at the store but also at home the young Reeves were exposed to a wide variety of the world's best literature. From the time he was old enough to take it in, his mother read to him selected portions of Dickens—about the Crummleses in "Nicholas Nickleby", Dick Swiveller in "The Old Curiosity Shop", the riot scenes in "Barnaby Rudge", and Mr. Winkle.

On his own he read Conan Doyle's historical novels, Robert Louis Stevenson, "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn", "The Wind in the Willows", and just about everything else available to a growing boy in the days before Superman and Captain Marvel.

The result was as inevitable as it was to prove invaluable: by the time he moved into his early teens Reeve had a growing taste for good books. At 15, making good money operating a lathe in a munitions factory, he was reading Gibbons' "Decline and Fall" during his lunch hours.

Nowadays, Reeve, who is an early (6:30) riser, has often read most of a new book or a previously overlooked classic by breakfast time. He is the omnivorous reader to end all o.r.'s, with tastes extending from Perelman to Toynbee, from a baseball history to "Ulysses". He claims to have been unable to finish "Tristram Shandy" and "Madame Bovary", to dislike Ruskin and Arnold, and to be saving Shakespeare for his old age, but he has picked up and finished literally just about every other worthwhile volume he could lay his hands on, including the Encyclopedia Britannica.

All this reading is naturally reflected in his writing. Reeve can alter the literary level of his column at will, and does so, depending entirely on what he's writing about. The average reader of a sports column doesn't demand or even like deathless prose, and probably wouldn't recognize it if he saw it, but on occasion, as when commenting upon the passing of an old friend or institution, Ted can produce simple prose of a very high order.

When he does write something special, he is proud and jealous of his work. Recently he had occasion to talk about the 60th anniversary reunion of the 48th Highlanders of Canada, a regiment which he holds in high esteem (and would have joined in 1939 had they had a more sympathetic MO). On the morning the item was due to appear, he sat around the Press Club biting his nails and even refusing beers until the paper arrived and he could scan it to make sure the linotypers hadn't crucified him.

TED REEVE'S "Sporting Extras" in the Toronto *Telegram* is best and widely known, though, for its humor. Reeve himself is a natural and brilliant humorist, whether writing, speechifying, or just sitting around and talking. His wit is sharp, but only cutting when something deserves to be cut. Ted belongs, as the saying has it, to the "Aw, shucks!" rather than to the "Gee whiz!" school of sportswriting.

Illustrations could be clipped by the hundred to illustrate typical Reeve wit, and incidentally to pad out this piece, but we'll be content with a couple from a column written in 1931, after only three years on the "Tely's" sports pages. Others may be examined by the curious in Ted's forthcoming second volume of collected columns, which will appear under the title "Reever's Digest". The subject of this one was the opening, the previous evening, of Toronto's "Maple Leaf Gardens".

Reeve comments that "the ceremonies included everything but a one-minute silence as a tribute to the stockholders." An official made a speech and "by the time he was fin-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

—Jim Lynch

REEVE RELAXES *with his family during a quiet evening at home. His son gives promise of following in his footsteps.*

TELEVISION AND THE MASSEY REPORT

TV Will Creep in on Soft-Soled Shoes

by Nathan Cohen

IS TELEVISION to strike Canadians with the same impact experienced by American televiewers? Are plunging necklines to be the main TV attraction? Will Canadian telecasting schedules consist mainly of antiquated movies, sadistic mysteries, mental case melodramas, "hoked-up" wrestling matches, quiz shows making boobs out of contestants, and prizefights where has-been and newcomers punch each other to exhaustion, all for the glory of the sponsor and the glee of the TV set owner?

But, however, none of this will come to pass if the Massey Report recommendations are accepted by the Federal Government (as, in all probability, will happen). Instead, television will creep into our homes on soft-soled shoes, following a proper period of indoctrination.

Certainly, Massey Report or not, Canadian TV's debut will be marked by none of the hysteria, vulgarity, or impertinent adolescence of content which has featured most American TV in the last five years. Sponsors and advertising agencies will not quit radio in a wild stampede, nor will there be any phenomenal increase in the manufacture and sale of sets.

The changes in entertainment and living habits across the border overnight—when people stopped going out less they miss a good TV bet, and sat around in a darkened room, heeding the screen, not speaking except to comment on the shows—will be repeated here, on a reduced scale, only for a very short time. But once the novelty of televiewing wore off, and they began selecting programs on the basis of merit, Americans rediscovered that the living-room has other uses besides focusing people's attention on a 16 or 20 inch screen. The same thing will happen here.

Be Ready in 1952

The only thing now holding back CBC-TV operations in Canada is a shortage of construction materials, especially steel. Nevertheless the first CBC-TV station, in Toronto, will probably begin functioning early in 1952, no later certainly than April. The initial period of telecasting will be arduous for everyone. What with actors and writers fumbling about in a medium totally foreign to them, engineers, cameramen, producers and directors discovering the hard facts of practical TV, the standards are bound to be inferior for a time. There is this consolation: even though the U.S. now has some four networks, 107 transmitters, and 12.5 million TV sets, plus a full-scale transmission head start of half a decade, production and programming standards there are still lowgrade, and have evoked anguished and justifiable protests from critics, educators, and other sensitive sources. In Canada, televiewers are likely, at least at first, to be tolerant.

Because of its range and possibilities as a social force, television in every country has had to contend with a certain amount of state intervention. In Canada, private TV stations are not yet allowed to telecast. The lead must come from the CBC. The Massey Commission, fearful that Canadian telecasters will, if left to their own resources, exhibit the same lack of taste and sensibility as their American colleagues, would like to see TV made at once a ward of the wise men of the CBC, with no private stations to receive licenses until a national CBC-TV system begins transmitting. (In practice, this system will be confined for several years to Toronto and Montreal, and reception will be restricted to these two and adjacent areas.) Not only should private stations be under CBC authority, but they should also serve as outlets for national CBC programs, the Report urges.

The private TV interests are secretly hoping the Government will follow this advice to the letter, since it means, in effect, that the CBC will do all the pioneering work in determining production costs and solving technical hitches. The private interests, major beneficiaries of such experimentation, can meantime claim even more vigorously that, if only free of state control, they could serve the public much more efficiently.

In its zeal against emulation of American methods and standards, the Report cautions against excess commercialism on Canadian TV stations. CBC officials, who know only too well that licence fees and statutory grants are barely likely to cover staggering TV costs (it will require, conservatively, between $35 and $50 million* to establish a coast to coast TV system, and fees for actors, union crews, writers, etc., are all going to be high) will probably be quite flexible on the matter, more liberal certainly than the Massey Commission contemplates. Provided sponsors give them some say over visual and script advertising, CBC officials will gladly sell Canadian and American patrons TV time.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

*Recently CBC's Chairman Dunton told the finance committee of the Senate that the establishment of TV across Canada could be done for estimated $18 to $19 million—for station outlay only.

—Capitol Press

OUR TV *a long-term plan: A. D. Dunton, Chairman, CBC Board of Governors.*

MR. COHEN *is a well-known writer on, and radio critic of, arts in Canada.*

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WORLD AFFAIRS

ACHESON – A CASUALTY OF WAR?

by Sebastian Haffner

Washington.

THE SENATE hearings completely changed their theme and character when the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, took the witness stand. The MacArthur issue almost vanished. The theme shifted to the State Department's Chinese policy of the past five years, with Mr. Acheson as defendant.

He filled the role with great skill and brilliance, and with more patience than usual; and the tone of the proceedings remained surprisingly dignified. Nevertheless, the Acheson testimony was a battle from the beginning, and if the Secretary of State did not give his Senatorial questioners any opportunity to knock him out, neither could he shake the settled hostility of most of them.

In the press, respectful or even admiring remarks about his forensic ability were almost universally followed by a steady chorus to the effect that nevertheless he ought to resign, and often by somewhat wishful-sounding prophecies that he will, in fact, resign "before the end of 1951."

It is a fact that Mr. Acheson has by now hardly a friend left in Congress, and that his tenure of office depends entirely on the apparently undiminished confidence which the President reposes in him.

Mr. Acheson has for close on two years been the favorite target of attack for the Republican opposition. Now, however, it is the Democrats, the Administration's own party, who are most actively campaigning against Mr. Acheson. Paradoxically, the most sincere of them do so for exactly the opposite reasons from the Republicans. While the Republicans accuse Mr. Acheson of being an "appeaser" and "soft to the Reds", some liberal Democrats claim that he has become "a prisoner of his critics", and has against his better judgment succumbed to some of those policies of unthinking "toughness" which his opponents advocate.

But the bulk of Congressional Democrats simply feel that the Republican campaign against him, whether unjust or not, has been sufficiently successful to make a political liability of him. One of the most influential of them, Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, a possible Presidential candidate, publicly declared recently that Mr. Acheson had become a "casualty of war." "In a war you recognize your casualty," he added "take him out of the field and put him in the hospital."

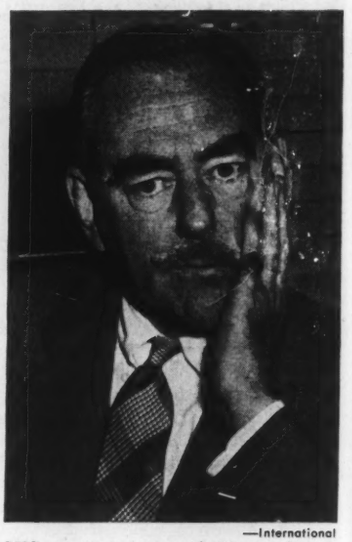
—Seibel in Richmond Times-Dispatch

WON'T QUIT UNDER FIRE

A Party Liability

The curious fact is that behind this almost universal present conviction that Mr. Acheson is a liability for his party and ought to go, there is very little articulate and reasoned criticism of his work as Secretary of State. It is, of course, possible to criticize some of Mr. Acheson's decisions and policies. But his critics, the Democrats even less than the Republicans, hardly ever bother to make a case that he is not doing a good job. Republican hostility and Democratic embarrassment are almost entirely irrational.

Perhaps the chief reason is that Mr. Acheson is a survivor of the Roosevelt regime and its war policies. Although he has been Secretary of State only since January, 1949, he was among the most influential policy-making officials in the State Department during the Teheran-Yalta period. He embodies, so to speak, in his person the shift of American foreign policy from the Rooseveltian experiment of friendship and partnership with Russia, to the present policy of containment of Russia.



—International

HIS *testimony was brilliant, but it didn't help his political position.*

If Mr. Acheson were not an American but a British statesman, this would be a point in his favor rather than the opposite. The British like to prove to themselves that they have tried their utmost to be friends with those foreign Powers which become their enemies; to have failed in a sincere peace-making effort gives added credit to a British Foreign Secretary who embarks on containment and coalition-building.

But for an American ever to have considered American-Russian friendship is now a blot on his record, and to have been associated with the Teheran-Yalta policies makes a man suspect of being at least unsound in political judgment, if not worse.

Mr. Acheson's unfortunately-phrased remark that he would not turn his back on Alger Hiss, when the latter was convicted, by implication, of espionage for Russia, has strengthened the widespread popular feeling that he is "soft to the Reds." And though the record of his actual policy belies that feeling, it fails to overcome it.

Acheson's Weakness

A part explanation for this is that Mr. Acheson — brilliant speaker though he is—rather lacks the talent to make his policies popularly understood and accepted. He is unable to simplify and he lacks the gift of homely phrase. Out of a mixture of pride and shyness, he is averse to explanation. His major policy statements are rare, carefully restricted to the matter in hand, full of fine diplomatic and legal qualifications, and somewhat "over the heads" of the public.

Add to this Mr. Acheson's personal manner, which is trim, reserved, "superior", a little professorial, a little "English", and, under provocation, half-condescending. He seems to find a lot of people rather foolish; he cannot conceal that he does so; and he does not suffer fools gladly. Obviously, this is an easy way not only to acquire enemies but to become unpopular with friends; and the second effect may be even more dangerous than the first. To be anti-Acheson was still a partisan matter a year ago; it has become something of a general fashion now.

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—Hungerford in Pittsburg Post-Gazette

EIGHT-DAY ORDEAL

But fashions have a way of passing, and prophecies of the Secretary's impending resignation should be read with some caution. It is true that Mr. Acheson's political life now depends entirely on Mr. Truman's personal confidence in him. But that confidence appears to be very strong indeed, and Mr. Truman is a very loyal and a very stubborn man.

Moreover, Mr. Truman is a very shrewd man. He knows well enough that Mr. Acheson's dismissal would not now restore bi-partisanship in foreign affairs—things have gone too far for that—and would seriously shake his own authority over the Democratic Party.

In essence the real issue of the present foreign policy controversy is not the State Department, but the Presidency; and by dropping Mr. Acheson, the President would only draw on himself the fire that is now concentrated on his Secretary of State. It would take far more than a political and Press campaign to make him do that.—*OFNS*

THE CHINA STORY

THE HIGHLIGHT of Secretary Acheson's testimony before the Senate committees was his outline of what has happened and why it happened in China, during the past 25 years.

According to this picture, Chiang never had effective control over all China, even before the war. The Central Government's authority over Manchuria was only nominally recognized for two years, before the Japs walked in, in 1931. Thus Chiang actually regarded the treaty which he was able to conclude with the Russians in July 1945 on the basis of the Yalta Agreement as very satisfactory, and said as much. Even General Wedemeyer, reporting in 1945, had warned that Chiang could only regain control of Manchuria through agreement with Russia and the Chinese Communists.

As far as the U.S. being responsible for the collapse of Nationalist China, Mr. Acheson's stand is that by removing 3,000,000 Jap troops and civilians from China and airlifting in Nationalist troops and authorities, the U.S. aid alone had made it possible for Chiang to re-establish his rule over most of the country. Chiang's great failure was in not taking Wedemeyer's sound military advice to consolidate his hold on China proper before attempting to regain Manchuria, where he over-extended himself and lost everything.

The weakness of this long, interesting and plausible explanation of Acheson's—which even drew the compliments of the Republican senators—is that he admitted no mistakes. And, after all, the Chinese were 400,000,000 friends five years ago, and now we're fighting them, aren't we? So someone must have made a mistake somewhere.

That's what Freda Utley's new book, "The China Story" (Saunders, $4.75)) is about. It is by no means an unprejudiced account, but it is much more impressive than the half-informed partisanship of Senators Knowland and Bridges. Mrs. Utley was there, and she knows a good deal from first-hand; before that she lived in Russia, married to a Russian and working in the Soviet section of the Institute of Pacific Relations; and before that she was an honor graduate of London University, and a research fellow of the London School of Economics. Her previous book, published in 1947, was significantly titled, "Last Chance in China."

She doesn't whitewash Chiang. He was blind to the great military and political importance of land reform; and he should have got rid of his wife's family, the Soongs. Yet for all his faults and shortcomings she believes that he showed true greatness in refusing to compromise with those forces which were aiming at the destruction of China.

And she confirms Acheson's view that Chiang was bound to have a hard job winning back control of Manchuria from the Russians. Stalin offered him terms in November 1945: a joint Sino-Soviet Corporation to run Manchurian industries (just as in the Soviet's European satellites), and exclusion of all American trade and influence. But in the end Chiang was unwilling to accept the anti-American clause.

The dominant theme in the book, however, is the connected story of how a pro-Soviet, pro-Chinese Communist group gathered, and gained great influence, in the State Department, the Institute of Pacific Relations, the Office of War Information, and in book-writing and reviewing circles. Here are Senator McCarthy's people, Lattimore and Jessup, Davies and Service and Vincent, the *Amerasia* crowd, and the writers Agnes Smedley, Edgar Snow, Gunther Stein, T. R. Bisson, Theodore White and Annalee Jacoby, John Fairbank and Richard Lauterbach.

Mrs. Utley doesn't call them Communists, or spies. She merely tells what she knows about their activities and her experiences with them, and adds it all up damningly to a lobby which successfully "put over" the Chinese Communists on the U.S. Government and people, and blackened Chiang's regime.

Her material is put to crude use by the McCarthys and the Owen Brewsters. But it concerns such a tremendous event that "The China Story" is bound to influence U.S. politics for years to come.—*W. W.*

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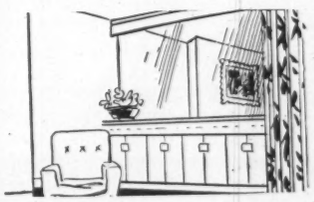

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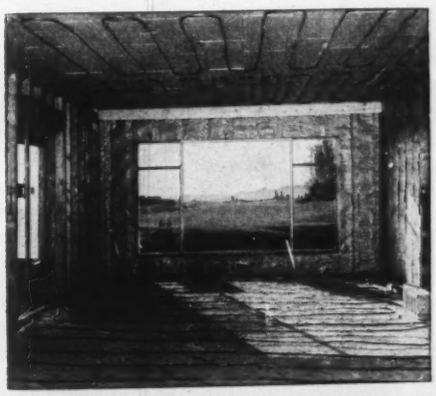

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WORLD AFFAIRS

TALKS IN TEHERAN

Persians Cool Enough to Come to the Table Some Hope Now of Negotiated Settlement

by Willson Woodside

IN SPITE OF all the heated interviews and dire predictions by Iranian personalities, the political temperature in Teheran appears to have been falling steadily for the past two or three weeks. It is now clear that the Government is stalling on the actual seizure of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company properties, and is prepared, in contradiction of all of its public commitments for months past, to negotiate with the British directors of the Company. These talks are now under way.

—© Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

It is a little difficult from this distance to estimate which of many factors involved has had the greatest influence in bringing the Persians around, though it does seem clear that the mediation of the American Ambassador Henry Grady has been the ladder held for Premier Mossadegh to climb down from his high horse.

An event little noticed by the press or public but closely followed by oilmen may have had the greatest influence in bringing on the talks. This was the abrupt increase of 30 per cent in the production of the Kuweit field, just across the head of the Persian Gulf from Abadan, and in which Anglo-Iranian holds a half-interest. This raised the annual rate of flow of this postwar field, perhaps the most fabulous oil development in the world, to 24 million tons as compared to the present rate of 32 million from the field in Iran.

Kuweit as a Counter

This was no doubt calculated to remind the Iranians that they didn't hold all the cards. But just to make the point clear Mr. Basil Jackson, Deputy Chairman of Anglo-Iranian, declared in an interview on his arrival in Teheran last week that Kuweit production could be "just about doubled" in a year, and even the loss of 18 million tons a year of refined products which would be entailed if the great Abadan refinery ceased operation could be made good in two or three years.

Already the Teheran authorities had had to give up the idea that if they pushed out the British, Indian and Pakistani technicians from the oil fields, they could easily find Americans or others to take over. The major American oil companies, at a meeting in Washington some weeks ago, agreed not to take advantage of the British difficulty. And American "independents" who were ready to undertake this international adventure, and appear to have led the Persians on, just didn't have the tankers or the marketing organization to buck the big world-wide companies.

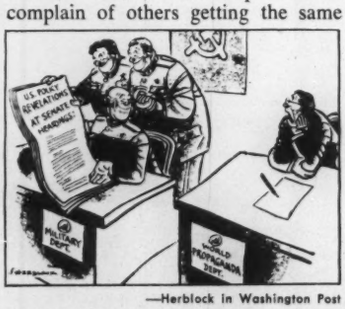
These blunt business facts appear to have cooled the temperature in Teheran, whereas veiled threats to move in troops had set it to boiling, and brought a suicidal vow to let in the Russians and set off World War III. And cooler heads, considering the state of the Treasury in Teheran, with the half of its revenues customarily provided by oil royalties no longer coming in, have consented to talk things over, after all.

The Americans have been advising that the oil payments be resumed, to make a better atmosphere for the negotiations. The payments have been based lately on the new oil agreement which the Company offered the Iranian Government two years ago, but which Parliament never ratified. So they have been in the form of "advances" on this new agreement. They were stopped in April when the Government wrote the Company that henceforward the payments would be credited to the debt owed by the Company to Iran for wrongs done in the past.

These wrongs are the great theme of Persian politicians today, and notably of Premier Mossadegh, who wept on meeting the Anglo-Iranian delegates, over the poverty of his country. Anglo-Iranian, there can be no doubt, has always gotten its oil from Persia for the smallest possible royalties; and many American oilmen who know that part of the world have said for the past several years that Anglo-Iranian was mad to think that it would now have to pay more, in these days of national awakening.

Also, it is too much like the imperialism of which the Soviets scream, to have the British Government involved as majority stockholder in Anglo-Iranian; though it is ironical that the matter should have come to a head under a most unimperialistic Socialist Government.

It was not only that the British Socialists were nationalizing right and left at home, and in no position to complain of others getting the same idea. The thing which seemed too much to the Persians was the success of the British Government in taking more in taxes from Anglo-Iranian than the Iranian Government was receiving in royalties. Quite reasonably, the Iranians found that an unfair division.



—Herblock in Washington Post

"IT'S FINE FOR YOU, *but how about my warmonger stories?" There may be this much good come out of the MacArthur Investigation.*

The Wild Men Took Over

The new agreement which the Oil Company had offered in 1949, and which Premier Razmara sought to have Parliament ratify the day he was assassinated this March, offered approximately a 50-50 division of the profits, now the standard "deal" from Venezuela to Saudi Arabia.

But with the passing of Razmara the wild men took over with the simple and attractive proposal of seizing the entire oil industry. They were extremely vague about any compensation whatever being offered the Company; and their talk of how it had swindled the country in the past by falsifying its books and concealing the British Navy oil account looked very much like the building of a case for outright confiscation of the wells.

That was what caused all the ruckus. For there isn't really much argument about the right of the Iranians to put their own government into the oil business in Iran and the British Government out. The argument is over fair compensation for the £300,000,000 worth of installations, and assurance that the fields and refinery will be properly run and the oil continue to be at the disposal of the West.

Lately the Iranians have been reiterating their desire to retain the present British operating personnel (there are some 2,500 British technicians and 60,000 Persian workmen and clerks), and their assurances that the oil will go West. They are completely committed, it would seem, to some form of nationalization of oil. But there is now reason to hope that they will be ready to discuss some such settlement as was proposed by *The Economist*, by which they will take over the wells and pipe-lines (against compensation in oil), and then sell their oil output to the Anglo-Iranian Company for refining and marketing.

—International

ABADAN—*greatest refinery in the world, located on small island at head of Persian Gulf. Its 1950 output was half a million barrels a day. It supplies Britain with 1/6 of her gasoline, ¼ of her kerosene and 1/3 of her fuel oil, is almost sole source for India, and supplies fuel oil bunkers to some 160 ports.*

—International

MEETING THE MACHINE: *an instructor takes on two new Persian apprentices at Abadan. Though 59,000 out of the Oil Company's 64,000 employees are Persian, they have not shown much aptitude for technical work, which has been mainly in the hands of 2,500 British and 2,000 Indian and Pakistani personnel.*

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

New Brunswick:

FORGOTTEN

THE SPIRITS of the United Empire Loyalists whose bones lie in Saint John's mid-city Old Loyalist Burying Ground cannot be resting very peacefully these days.

Every so often, descendants of the pioneer settlers start a movement to "restore" the historic cemetery, which is about as large as a city block, and rehabilitate its weatherbeaten, leaning tombstones and their fading inscriptions, but their efforts are frustrated by public indifference.

To make matters worse, early-morning vandals have been playing havoc with the remaining grave markers. On a recent destructive night, they wrenched up one thin headstone to use as a club to batter five others. Police Chief J. J. Oakes has assigned a special plainclothes patrol to nab the offenders, who are believed to be 'teen-agers and adults rather than children.

Americans, more so than Saint John residents, appreciate the site as a unique place and are fascinated by its dramatic origin. Here are buried Canada's original DP's who came in a fleet of sailing ships in 1783 and transformed Saint John overnight from an obscure trading post into a city. The grave digger for the first half century was a freed Negro slave, who made extra money by fiddling for dances in the evenings.

So loyal were the Loyalists to the cemetery that in the mid-1800's, when it was decided to be necessary to close the ground to further burials by a specified date, one man prayed on his deathbed that he would pass out before the deadline that evening so he could make it. His prayer was granted.

Quebec:

BON APPETIT

A SLICK escape artist who has caused Quebec police authorities much embarrassment in the past is on the loose again. This time he got out of "escape-proof" St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Fernand Dumont, alias Dubé, alias Richard, got himself a reputation as a local Houdini when he was previously locked up in Sorel's 100-year-old jail. This place was so porous that Dumont and his pals used to sally out at night and rob the neighboring stores, returning to their cells while puzzled police scoured the area for the thieves.

When finally caught—only because he forgot to return to his cell one night — Dumont was lodged in the modern confines of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Police said his wandering days were over as he started a 10-year stretch for burglary and escape.

It was with the greatest embarrassment, therefore, that police admitted Dumont was once more a free man. His escape method:

The 28-year-old convict was working in the penitentiary's shoe shop, where he made shoe trees. He collected a batch of these and placed them under the blanket of his cell cot to simulate a body in bed. He placed a makeshift rack at the head of the cot, and put an open newspaper in front of it.

He then swung himself over the walls by means of a sash cord and hook.

What makes guards red-faced about the whole affair is that the "body" in the cell was served several meals before anyone noticed that shoe trees, even when used to look like a body and shielded by a newspaper, don't have much of an appetite.

Alberta:

SYMPATHY

EAST AND SOUTH of Calgary, the telephone and telegraph wires looked like badly-tangled skeins of knitting wool. One Calgary executive got a Christmas card from his former secretary in Edmonton. Calgary was incredulously recovering from a 16-inch snowfall in June.

There had been no warning. The day before the "blizzard" started, the weather office had predicted a few clouds and a slight warming after the cold spell of the previous few days. And there had never been anything like it before—at least since records have been kept in southern Alberta. Since 1900, there had been eight significant falls of snow in June — the largest of them six inches (in 1910).

Unable to demand that something be done about the weather, *The Calgary Herald* vented its wrath on the weather bureau, criticizing the weather service's failure to foretell the storm. But hardest of all for Calgarians to bear were the messages of sympathy from rival Edmonton, which was untouched by the storm and enjoyed warm, sunny weather while Calgary was digging itself out.

—CP

CANADIAN *Father's Day Committee this year discovered two five-generation, all-male families, the Forbes of Lower East Pubnico, NS, and, above, the Edmondsons of Bowmanville, Ont. Reading up are: Howard, 4; father William, 26; grandfather Clarence, 47; great-grandfather Howard, 70; great-great-grandfather John, an active 90.*

Newfoundland:

LOOKING AHEAD

DONALD GORDON, CMG, President and Chairman of the CNR, was in St. John's last week on his first inspection visit. At a Newfoundland Board of Trade luncheon he emphasized that the amount of new railway equipment installed since Confederation or on order for implementation this year will cost $3,500,000. The amount covers 490 units.

Mr. Gordon also spoke at length on the new ferry. The ship, he said, will be powerful and fast. She will be able to make a round trip every 24 hours (Sydney to Port aux Basques) including time out for loading and unloading, and to plough her way through as heavy floe ice as has ever been encountered in the Cabot Straits. The ferry will have a passenger carrying capacity of 300 with cabin accommodation for 250. She will be able to load 75 automobiles, six trucks, two trailers, fifty head of cattle and 650 tons of cargo per trip. New docks are being built at Port aux Basques to accommodate the modern ship.

He added that there was no chance of the narrow-gauge railway in Newfoundland being widened in the foreseeable future.

—CP

CHOICE, *on the first ballot, of the Rev. Norman Kennedy, MC, as Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, is particularly fitting this year. For nine years he has been Minister of the First Presbyterian Church in Regina and, in September, the 100th Anniversary of the establishment of Presbyterianism on the Prairies (at Old Kildonan, Man.) will be celebrated.*

Manitoba:

HEADLINE HUNT

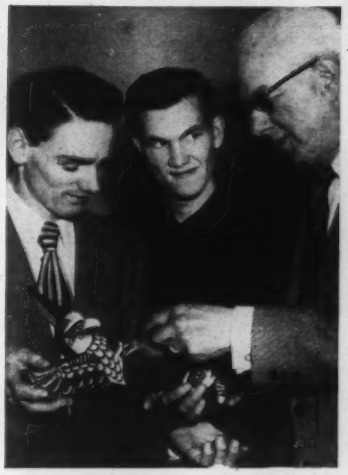
COMMUNIST Alderman Jacob Penner, freshly returned from Moscow, was about to tell an audience in Winnipeg's Playhouse theatre of the wonders he had observed in the Soviet Union when Sgt. Bob Young of the city detective force stepped up on the stage, ordered the crowd to move out of the theatre. He explained police had received a mysterious phone call which stated a time bomb was set to explode in the hall shortly after Ald. Penner began speaking.

Following the cancellation of the meeting, speculation was rife as to who had phoned in the bogus threat. (Police who thoroughly searched the building could find no trace of a bomb.) Some felt that it was DP's, who had previously suffered under a Communist regime, who were responsible for the action.

Others thought the Communists themselves were behind the bomb threat.

One well-known trade unionist noted that normally the meeting would have received only "about an inch of publicity" in the papers. As it was it received banner headlines.

And the Communists were determined to cash in on the headlines. Last week they announced the meeting would be held at a later date.



—Vancouver Province

SUMMER THEATRE: *Thor Angrim* (l) *and Stuart Baker, producers of the new Totem Summer Theatre, West Vancouver, receive official totem pole from Harry Duker* (r) *of the Totemland Tourist Promotion Organization.*

Ontario:

JOINT BIRTHDAY

MOST CANADIANS regard Windsor as a modern city developed since the advent of the automobile, making it the hub of the automotive industry in Canada. They forget it is one of Canada's oldest communities.

This will be impressed on them in July and, curiously enough, because a city in the United States is then to celebrate its 25th anniversary. For, in the historical sense, the birthdays of Windsor and Detroit are the one and same.

Detroit is making big plans for its anniversary, and Windsor is joining in wholeheartedly. For the period of the celebration, the Windsor-Detroit area will be regarded as one large metropolitan area which, in fact, it is. To pay its respects to its neighbor city, and country, Detroit is setting aside one day as "Canada Day."

It was on July 24, 1701, that Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, after having to play considerable politics at the French court to stress the strategic and trading importance of this area, decided on the site of his fort on the Detroit River.

He chose the northside (now the United States side of the border) be-

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The chapel is commodious, convenient, beautifully and appropriately appointed. Equipped with pipe organ. The chapel is completely Air-Conditioned.

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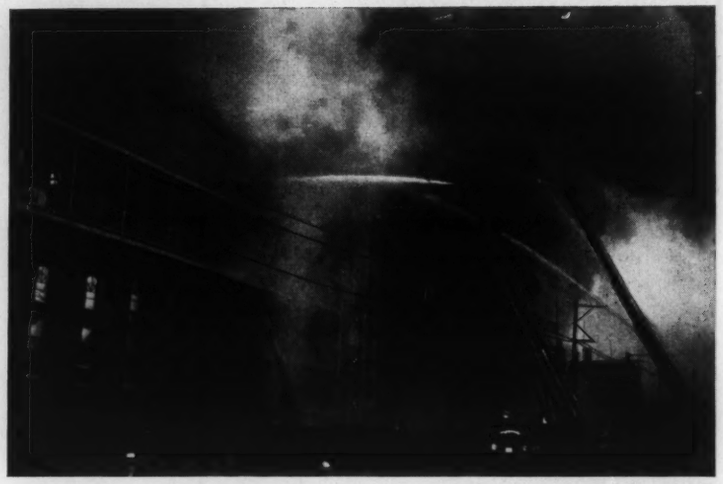

—CP

ORPHANS AND AGED *were the victims in Montreal's worst fire in 50 years, as the Ste. Cunegonde home was levelled in less than three hours. The death toll was tentatively set at 39 at week-end. More than 550 people were in the building when the fire broke out. The 65-year-old structure was made of stone, but inside walls were of wood, a type of construction city regulations now prohibit.*

cause he found a bit of higher land there. Another factor, it was on the sunny side of the river. He named it Fort Ponchartrain.

Though the site was most suitable for a fort, in some other respects it was not the best. There was little good land near the fort, there being a bog behind it. So, when settlers arrived and had taken up all the good land, they looked across the river. They crossed by boat and hewed out farms, these fronting on the river, being narrow and deep as the custom in French Canada. Some of the Ford Motor Company plant now is located on these original farms.

The early French left their imprint on Detroit, and more so on Windsor. There are many street names in Detroit denoting its French origin. They are even more prominent in Windsor, such as Ouellette Avenue, Windsor's main thoroughfare.

Windsor and Essex County have a substantial population of French origin. Mayor Arthur J. Reaume bears a French name, as does Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Langlois, Roman Catholic Dean of Essex; J. E. Campeau, president of the local radio station, CKLW, and many other prominent citizens.

In the earlier days Detroit's population consisted largely of people of Canadian origin, in 1800 it being estimated at four-fifths. This is still true today, with those of Canadian origin making up the biggest national group in Detroit.

So Detroit's celebration is Windsor's celebration too.

Nova Scotia:

A NEW LIFE

SHIPYARDS in the Maritime Provinces will get a big share of conversion and refitting of ships of the Royal Canadian Navy of World War II which will be taken out of the "mothball" fleet and put back in service in line with Canada's expanding defence program.

Fifteen of the 34 World War II minesweepers and frigates to go back into active service will be sent to Maritime yards, according to an announcement recently by Defence Production Minister Howe.

The Maritimes will get six of the 16 frigates, to be almost completely rebuilt for new roles in hunting high-speed, long-range submarines, and nine of the 18 River Class minesweepers. The contracts run approximately $5,000,000 in value.

Remainder of the ships will be converted in St. Lawrence River shipyards—at Montreal, Sorel and Lauzon. Total cost of converting the 34 vessels is estimated at $12,000,000. Maritime yards to receive contracts include those at Halifax, Pictou, Liverpool, Saint John and Charlottetown.

● Retail gasoline dealers in Nova Scotia have made submissions to the Public Utilities Board of the province for an extra cent profit on the price of gasoline—six cents instead of five. The Board reserved decision.

The dealers say the increase in profit is necessary to assist them in continuing their business as retailers.

CAR-SICK?

DON'T GO ON A LONG TRIP WITHOUT KWELLS

Upset by car or bus trips? Kwells prevent travel nausea, headaches and upset stomach *in children and adults!* Miracle-working formula, used by D-Day troops to stop air and sea-sickness. You get the same relief whether you travel by car, bus, train, plane or ship. *Their control action is almost infallible.* Travel anywhere with confidence . . . ask your druggist for Kwells, 65c.

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PREVENT TRAVEL SICKNESS BY CAR, TRAIN, SHIP, PLANE.

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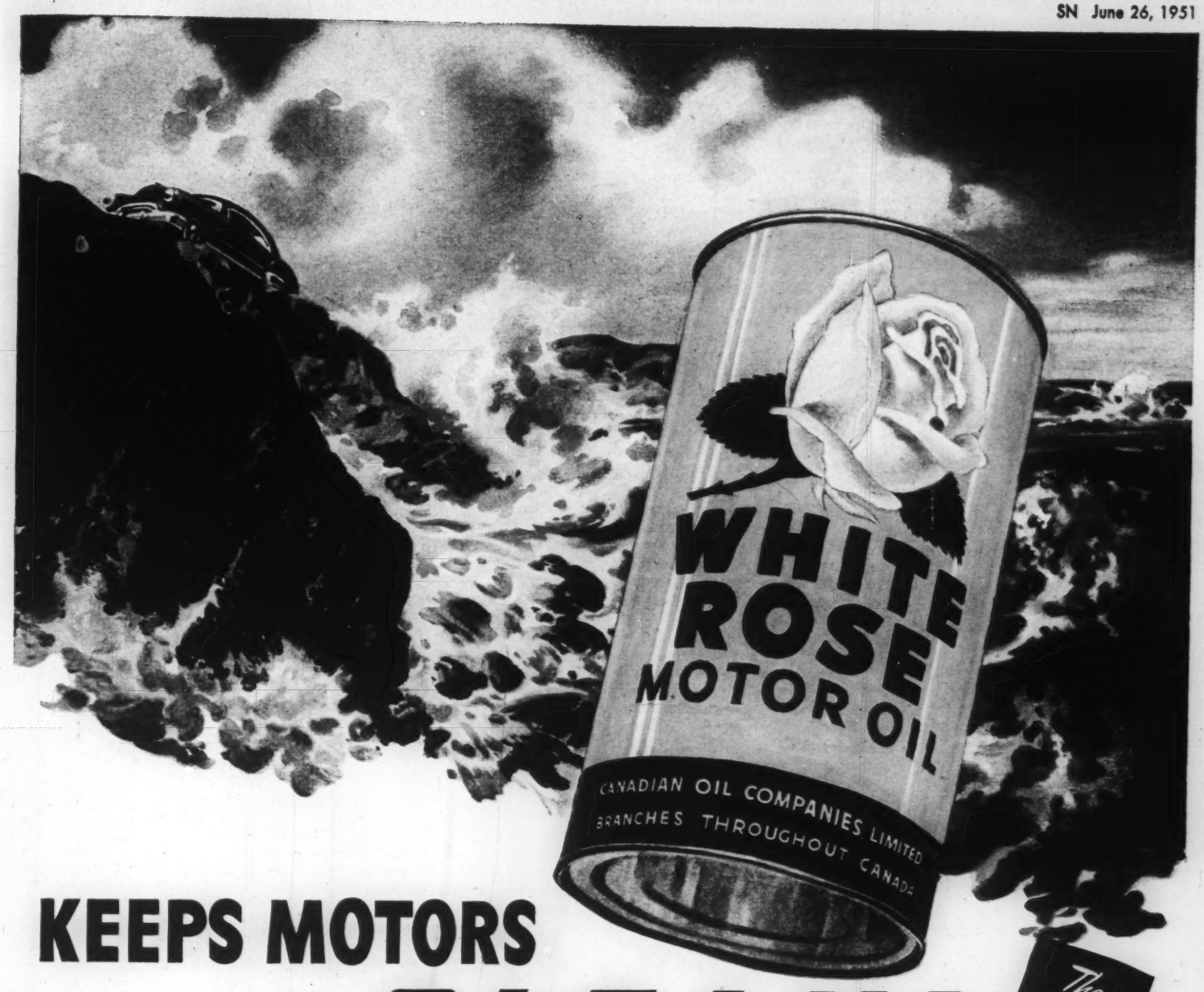

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The PICK OF THEM ALL!

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WHITE ROSE MOTOR OIL

CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES, LIMITED

Traditions of **HOSPITALITY**

These quaint chambermaid bells on the landing of the famous Castle Inn, Windsor, England, rang out merrily for room service, back in the 18th century.

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But history indeed has a habit of coming to the aid of Simcoe's and Huronia's progress. The heart of Simcoe is now invaded each summer by tens of thousands of residents of the north-eastern states, bent not on scalps and torture, but on holiday pleasures. The Martyrs' Shrine and Fort Ste. Marie I near Midland, which commemorate the French "failure" of 1639-49, attract over one hundred thousand pilgrims and visitors annually. Next to Niagara Falls, the Shrine and the Fort, which Wilfrid Jury and his University of Western Ontario archaeologists have recently uncovered, have become Ontario's leading single tourist attraction.

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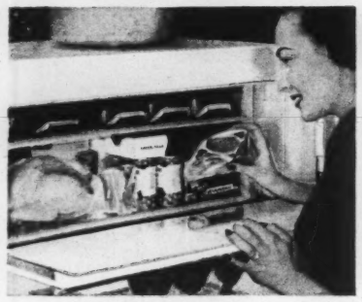
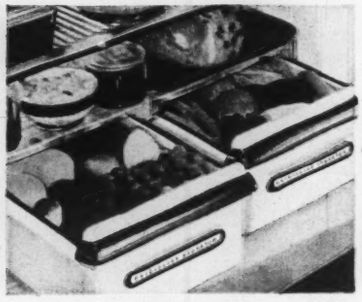
See the refrigerator that was made for once-a-week shopping!

Frigidaire's constant SAFE COLD lets you decide how often to market



Now you're free to stock a whole week's supply of meats and frozen foods safely in the *near-zero freezing cold* of Frigidaire's big Super-Freezer. It holds up to 49 pounds of food and there's still room for loads of big, crystal-hard ice cubes!

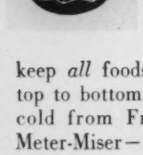


Tuck a week's supply of vegetables into Frigidaire's bin-size Hydrators and see how that *moist-cold* keeps them wonderfully crisp and garden-fresh. And Frigidaire, with *safe* cold clear to the bottom, keeps them that way until your next trip to market.

Here's head room for plenty of tall bottles, a basket drawer for eggs and dairy products. And adjustable shelves that practically stretch to welcome a week's supply of food—kept *safe* for days on end with constant, *chilling cold*.

YOU'RE THE BOSS with the new Frigidaire! Instead of being forced to market several days a week—you have a refrigerator that lets *you* decide how often to shop.

Once a week's plenty, in most families, because this new Frigidaire holds more food than old models, without taking any more kitchen space—thanks to the skillful arrangement of working parts.



And—even *more* important—it gives you the different *kinds* of cold you need to keep *all* foods safe. *Safe* cold—top to bottom. You get this *safer* cold from Frigidaire's famous Meter-Miser—the simplest cold-making mechanism ever built. And only Frigidaire has it!

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Model DO-90

Frigidaire

Canada's No. 1 Refrigerator

MISS AND MRS.

TITLE OR TELL-TALE?

by Georgina H. Thomson

DID IT EVER STRIKE YOU as rather odd that a woman discloses her marital status the moment she is introduced?

"Mrs. Jones." Ah, a married woman.

"Miss Jones." Unmarried.

But "Mr. Jones—" that is a different matter. Mr. Jones may be an eligible bachelor . . . or a benedict of several years' standing.

This, it seems to me, affords the men a double advantage. If a married man is away from home on a business trip or holiday, he can pose as a gay and footloose male (the cad!). Under the same condition a young married woman has her status immediately recognized—unless she deliberately drops the "Mrs." and removes her wedding ring. There are no carefree flirtations in order for her.

On the other hand, if the woman happens to be a spinster with some gray in her hair, on being introduced as "Miss," she is immediately labelled as "an old maid." But a bachelor, like his married brother, is always "Mr.", is never stigmatized by the title of "Master." No one knows whether he is married or single, and why should they?

Yet the two terms, "Miss" and "Master", were originally equivalent. In Dr. Johnson's famous dictionary, published in 1755, you will find: "*Master*—a young gentleman"—"*Miss*—a term of honour to a young girl." There is no mention here of applying "Miss" to any unmarried woman, regardless of her years or position.

Yet somewhere along the line that is what has happened. In the current *Webster* you will find the definition: "*Miss* (1) A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of an unmarried girl or woman." In (3) *Webster* qualifies this, however, by the words: "A *young* unmarried woman or girl, as 'a miss of sixteen,' 'misses' shoes,' " which was surely the original meaning of the word. The *Oxford Dictionary* defines "Miss" as "Title of unmarried woman or girl; (usually contemptuous or playful) girl, especially Schoolgirl, as 'a pert miss' whence 'mi-ss-ish'."

Some time ago the organized spinsters of Britain made a protest against the use of this "pert" (I quote the *Oxford Dictionary*) title for unmarried women of maturer years. No doubt many people thought that in asking to be addressed as "Mrs." the spinsters were trying to appropriate one of the inalienable rights of matrons.

Actually such was not the case. Turning to the *Oxford Dictionary* again, we find that the title "Mrs." was used by unmarried as well as married women in the 17th and 18th Centuries. We can recall examples of this in novels of the period; *e.g.* "Mistress Dorothy Vernon."

In the article on Edward Gibbon in the *Dictionary of National Biography* it is stated that he was brought up by a maiden aunt, "Miss (called Mrs.) Porten." It was not till the 19th Century that unmarried women were definitely denied the more dignified title, and even now there are exceptions.

A recent news item tells how King George VI has donated a cottage to his old nurse Charlotte Bill. The item goes on to explain, "Though a spinster she is called 'Mrs' according to tradition."

To bear out this usage, let us turn again to Dr. Johnson. In his definition of Mistress (of which Mrs. is a contracted form) he gives "A woman who governs a house; a woman skilled in anything; a woman who has something in possession," . . . nothing at all about "a woman who has a husband."

Most of us know spinsters "who govern a house" or are "skilled in something" . . . perhaps hold positions of great importance and trust and have reached the top of their professions . . . yet they are still "Miss" to the world.

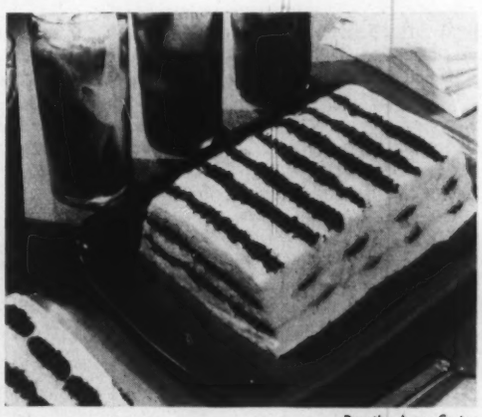
In the political field a number of spinsters have distinguished themselves. We recall "Miss" Agnes MacPhail, "Miss" Ellen Wilkinson, "Miss" Frances Perkins. Not so long ago there were three bachelors prominent in Canadian affairs. It would have been a brash individual indeed who addressed one of them as "Master" Beatty, "Master" Bennett, or "Master" King. ■

Concerning Food:

Three Summer Desserts

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

THE PEOPLE'S Choice of dessert as noted in restaurants is either pie or ice cream. This apparent lack of imagination may be fault of the menu, the food or the patron (horrors, never!). At home you take what is served forth and like it. Of course there are favorites but frequently a newcomer wins the entire family vote. When you spring a new warm-weather dessert on the family be sure it is cool and tangy to the tongue, inviting to look at.



—Dorothy Ames Carter

CHOCOLATE CREAM WAFER *is in three layers.*

Here are three desserts made for summer eating and planned with the hostess in mind. Two of them are three-tiered moulds and the third a frozen custard. Amazing as it may seem, none of them require whipping cream—unless for garnish.

Chocolate Wafer Cream

1-15 oz. can evaporated milk, chilled
1 envelope (1 tbsp.) plain gelatine
½ cup cold water
1/3 cup lemon juice
½ cup sugar
1 tsp. grated lemon rind
Chocolate wafers (about 32)
¼ cup chocolate wafer crumbs

Pour evaporated milk into freezing tray of refrigerator and chill until ice crystals form around the edge of tray. Soften gelatine in cold water. Place over boiling water and dissolve. Add sugar and stir until dissolved. Chill to syrupy consistency. Beat chilled milk until stiff; beat in lemon juice and rind, beat in chilled gelatine mixture. Spoon about 1/3 of the mixture into an oiled 2 quart loaf pan or mould. Arrange whole chocolate wafers over creamy mixture. Repeat procedure, topping mould with last third of mixture. Chill until firm, or overnight. Unmould on serving platter. Garnish top with chocolate wafer crumbs. Eight servings.

Neapolitan Cream

This dessert looks like a brick of ice cream but tastes quite different.

1 tbsp. unflavored gelatine
¼ cup cold water
½ cup boiling water
½ cup fruit sugar
4 egg whites

Oil with salad oil or rinse with cold water, a loaf pan 9 x 5 x 2½ inches. Set aside until needed.

Soften gelatine in cold water, add hot water and dissolve thoroughly. Add fruit sugar and stir until dissolved. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Add gelatine mixture to egg whites, continuing to beat. Divide mixture into 3 equal portions in separate mixing bowls.

To first bowl add:

1 square unsweetened chocolate melted
2 tbsps. fruit sugar

Fold in until well blended. Pour into oiled loaf pan.

To second bowl add:

2 tbsps. lemon juice
3 tbsps. coconut
2 tbsps. fruit sugar

Fold in until well blended. Pour on top of chocolate mixture.

To third bowl add:

1/3 cup chopped maraschino cherries
½ tsp. almond flavoring

Fold in until well blended. Pour on top of lemon-coconut mixture. Chill until firm.

To serve, unmould on platter and slice as you would ice cream. Garnish with whipped cream. Eight servings.

Frozen Lime Custard

3 eggs, separated
½ cup sugar
1/3 cup lime juice
1½ tsp. grated rind of lime
½ cup finely shredded coconut
1 cup chilled evaporated milk
1½ cups vanilla wafer crumbs

Beat egg yolks, sugar and lime juice in top of double boiler. Place over hot water and cook, stirring constantly until thick (about 5-7 minutes). Cool and then add grated rind and coconut. Beat egg whites until stiff. Fold into lime mixture. Beat evaporated milk until very stiff. Fold into lime mixture thoroughly. Sprinkle bottoms of 2 pint freezing trays with half of the wafer crumbs. Pour lime mixture into the trays and sprinkle remaining crumbs on top. Freeze at once with refrigerator at coldest setting. Eight.

Note: Green food coloring may be added to the lime custard if a pale green tint is desired . . . Lemon juice and rind may replace lime.

—Nott & Merrill

ARTIST AT WORK: *Flowers in painting were bouquet given Duchess by Lady Astor during recent visit.*

PORTRAIT OF A HAPPY WOMAN

By the Grand Duchess Olga

At 69 she is building a new life on a Canadian farm

by Bernice Coffey

"WHEN I FIRST HEARD the names of many Canadian towns and places they thrilled me. Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Muskoka . . . the words have a Russian sound familiar to my ear, and are very pleasant therefore."

The words were spoken by a tall, vivacious woman whose neighbors know her as Mrs. Nicolai Koulikovsky. But if you have handy a copy of either *Debrett's* or *Burke's Peerage* you will find her listed there as the Grand Duchess Olga. Today she and her husband live quietly and at peace as Canadian farmers. It is a simple life, a full one. Of it the woman who was so intimately associated with some of history's most dramatic chapters says in deep sincerity, "I am doubly blessed!" And her gaze sweeps over the fields and woods.

Ontario's Halton County, where they live, is lush and green, with gentle stream-threaded valleys. Cows in a brown study stand knee-deep in grass and clover. Fields are fenced with weathered grey rails or gnarled tree stumps. Everywhere you look in this old and settled farm community there are scenes of an almost improbable calendar-like beauty. "It is like the Ukraine," say the Koulikovskys.

"We call him the Colonel," remarked a neighbor as he pointed up the road to their 200-acre farm. A rural mail-box bearing their name stands, sentry-like, at the end of a long lane flanked on either side with sugar maples. The substantial red-brick farmhouse at the other end of the lane, has 10 rooms and the undistinguished Ontario architecture of the early 1920's.

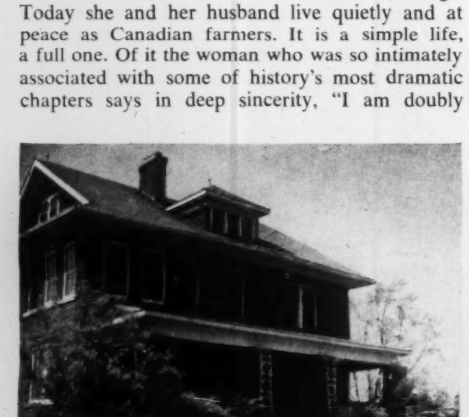
Everyone in the district knows that Mrs. Koulikovsky is the Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna, youngest surviving sister of the last Czar of Russia, Nicholas II. If you care to refer again to the fine print of *Debrett* you will also learn that her mother, the Dowager Empress Feodorovna, was the Danish Princess Dagmar before becoming the wife of Alexander III of Russia. The Dowager Empress was a sister of beautiful Danish-born Queen Alexandra, wife of Great Britain's Edward VII. So the lady who wields her trowel so vigorously in the flower garden on her Ontario farm is related to most of the royal houses of Europe.

THEY CAME TO CANADA in 1948 as a close-knit family group—Col. and Mrs. Koulikovsky; their two sons, Goury and Tihon Nikolaevitch (both served in the Danish Army); their sons's Danish wives, Agnete and Ruth; Goury's two children Ksenia (now 10), Leonid (now eight). And 85-year-old Emilia Tenso, the maid-companion who, says the Duchess, "is beloved of the whole family and would not think of parting from us after 50 long years."

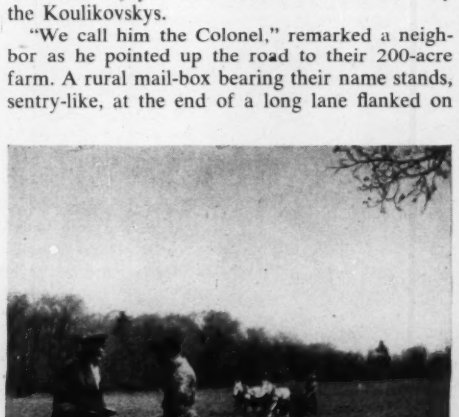
Drama, tragedy and peril have marked the lives of the Grand Duchess and the Colonel. They were married November 4, 1916—six months before the revolution which shook Russia to its foundations. Then followed years of great personal danger for many people in Russia, especially those of the house of Romanoff. The Czar and his entire family were assassinated at Ekaterinburg. The Koulikovskys were in the Caucasus, among the Cossacks, but escaped violence. They left in 1920. Mrs. Koulikovsky says the family escaped from Russia "by degrees over Constantinople and the Black Sea, finally reaching Denmark two months later." They remained there 28 years.

Ukrainian-born Colonel Koulikovsky served with the Hussars of the Russian cavalry, was with Finland's famous General Mannerheim. Besides soldiering, he had learned farming on his father's estate in the Ukraine and on a small estate of his own near Petrograd (now Leningrad). The Colonel's agricultural knowledge was put to good use in Denmark. For a while he managed a farm, then the Koulikovskys bought a fine Danish farm of their own.

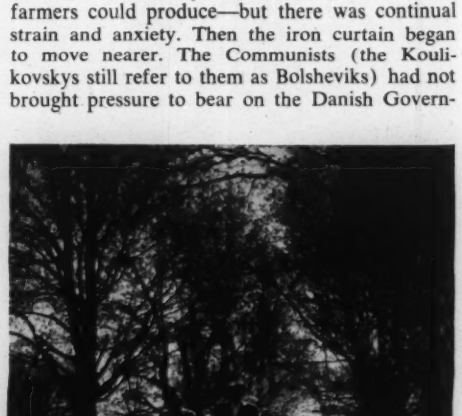
BUT AGAIN the tides of war were in flood. Denmark was occupied by the Nazis. They were not molested—the enemy wanted all the food Danish farmers could produce—but there was continual strain and anxiety. Then the iron curtain began to move nearer. The Communists (the Koulikovskys still refer to them as Bolsheviks) had not brought pressure to bear on the Danish Govern-



FLOWER GARDEN *gets enthusiastic attention from mistress of house in background.*



FARM WORK *is done with help of DP labor Col. Koulikovsky is experienced agriculturist.*



ESCORTED BY FRIENDS, *Col. and Mrs. Koulikovsky stroll along lane leading to their house.*

ment to have the Grand Duchess and her family return to Russia, but the family knew the time to leave Denmark had come.

So the farm was sold. Furniture and other belongings were packed in a wooden crate the size of a small cottage for shipment overseas to Canada. The entire family left Denmark, the country that had been home for 28 years, to begin life anew elsewhere.

In England, the Grand Duchess and her family stayed for a while at Wilderness House, Hampton Court Palace, home of her sister, Grand Duchess Xenia. (Wilderness House was lent to the Duchess as a "King's grace and favor retreat.") Arrangements were made with the CPR's Department of Immigration and Colonization. Permission from Ottawa for Col. and Mrs. Koulikovsky's entry was granted under regulations governing immigration of prospective settlers who have sufficient means and who intend to engage in farming occupations. Then in June 1948, day after Olga Koulikovsky celebrated her 66th birthday, the family sailed in pouring rain from Liverpool aboard the *Empress of Canada.*

TWO MONTHS LATER the senior Koulikovskys found and fell in love with the 200-acre farm where they now live. There were beef and dairy cattle, hogs and poultry, two apple orchards, a sap house in which to boil down the spring bounty from the farm's many sugar maples (an operation heretofore totally unknown to them). Today most of the cows have been replaced by pigs.

The Koulikovskys are real—not play—farmers, even though, as the Colonel says, "You cannot compare farming in Canada with farming in Europe. The two are completely different."

The community has come to accept its royal neighbor without undue excitement. Indeed Colonel and Mrs. Koulikovsky now regard themselves as old-timers in the district for all the farms adjoining theirs have changed hands since they came to the district.

One afternoon recently a visitor commented on the sound of children's high treble voices heard off in the distance.

"It's the Dutch family down the road," said Mrs. Koulikovsky. "They came to Canada a year ago. All the children have since learned to speak English. There are 13 of them and the father says they will have the next baby at home . . . hospitals are too expensive."

Other neighbors are a French-Canadian and a farmer who was a parachutist with the Canadian Army in the last war.

The red brick house is filled with many mementos of a rich and varied past. A large oil portrait of Mrs. Koulikovsky's father, Alexander III, Emperor of Russia, is hung over the brick fireplace. Both living and dining room are lined from ceiling to floor with many fine paintings by Russian, Danish and Polish artists. An icon is hung in both rooms. There is a chronometer from one of the royal yachts, a yellow satin banner bearing the eagles of Imperial Russia and, grouped together in a corner of one of the rooms, a large collection of family photographs.

Here, too, is the disciplined clutter of the painter at work, for Mrs. Koulikovsky is a painter of considerable talent. An exhibition of her paintings was held in London some years ago, and she sold many paintings while living in Denmark. Her artist's signature appears as a firmly rounded "Olga" in the lower right-hand corner of the canvas.

High on a gently sloping hill and adjacent to the pasture, there is an orchard of apple trees—prolific bearers of blossoms and fruit. It is to this quiet and peaceful spot that Mrs. Koulikovsky often goes with her paintbox. "The cows gather round," she says, "and, like people, look over my shoulder to see what I am doing."

She is usually accompanied on these expeditions by Sammy—an elderly and wise collie for whom both Koulikovskys have unbounded affection. They speak admiringly of how he taught himself to bring the paper, of how he has learned to understand Russian.

Family (which now includes a grandchild born in Canada), farm and church (Greek-Orthodox) are the things around which their lives revolve. They have no wish to return to the old days. "Things never repeat themselves," says Mrs. Koulikovsky without regret. But still there are many links with the past.

The postman leaves about 50 letters a week in the mail-box at the end of the road leading to their house. Most of the letters are from relations and friends, some come from people unknown to them. "I have to answer them all," says Mrs. Koulikovsky, wistfully. "People become very annoyed with me if I do not." Obviously, painting has more attractions than letter writing.

WHEREVER they live they are visited by others who have left or escaped Russia—some of them Russians young enough never to have known anything but Soviet rule. But the Koulikovskys desire nothing but to live undisturbed in the quiet and privacy of their farm and family life. They have no desire to become the centre of any group or organization.

Certainly the Koulikovskys cannot be regarded as typical of the thousands of people who have come to live in Canada since the war. Their background is too unusual for that. They are like all the others, though, in that they hope to find here peace—and opportunity for their children.

As for the Grand Duchess Olga . . . Mrs. Koulikovsky who says "I am doubly blessed!" as she looks out over her green fields . . . she is shining proof that a great lady is always a great lady—whether at home on an Ontario farm or at the Court of Imperial Russia.

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GOODBYE, CAMPUS

ACROSS the University of Toronto campus one morning and one afternoon marched 920 to-be-graduates in applied science and engineering. Two wore dresses. Only girl among the graduating engineers was **Kay Samuels** of Long Branch, Ont. She's got a job, too—with the Defence Research Board in Ottawa. And a new Bachelor of Architecture is **Margaret Gisborne** of Toronto.

■ Back in March 1920, **Mrs. Clement H. Buck** agreed to take on the acting Principalship of Elmwood for three months. She did retire in June, but June 1951, exactly 31 years later. Elmwood is the well-known girls' school at Rockcliffe near Ottawa. And Mrs. Buck was Secretary to the Headmistress and founder of the school when she thus took over what turned out to be her life's work. Mrs. Buck was born in England; came to Rockcliffe in 1917.

■ A second term of office for a 72-year old grandmother is pretty smart going. It happened to **Mrs. George H. Stewart** of Winnipeg when she was re-elected Chairman of the all-Canada Committee of the Church of Christ at their biennial convention. And Mrs. Stewart's the first woman to hold the office, too.

■ Winning the best actress award in the Dominion Drama Festival last month wasn't the end for **Doreen Richardson** of Calgary. Her employers, *The Morning Albertan,* decided to do something about it. She gets a 6-weeks expense-free scholarship to the Banff School of Fine Arts.

■ Pianist **Margaret Ann Ireland** of Toronto has finished a concert tour of Britain and Europe; has made her BBC debut. She expects to stay abroad another year.

■ The new crop of medicos had better look to their laurels. A 26-year old girl, **Sylvia Ramcharan** of Trinidad, copped three top awards at the University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine. Sylvia will interne at Toronto General Hospital.

■ Actress **Margaret Bannerman** of London and New York visited hometown Toronto recently en route to starring in "The Vinegar Tree" with a summer stock company in Cleveland. Last winter Margaret played on Broadway with Sir Cedric Hardwicke in Shaw's "Getting Married."

■ President-elect of the Canadian Dietetics Association is **Isabel MacArthur,** University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

■ The Thomsons of Regina did themselves proud at the University of Manitoba. **Margaret Thomson** was granted her Master's degree in Science and sister **Jean** her BSc in Home Economics. Margaret is to be a staffer in the University's Department of Nutritional Chemistry. Jean's joining the

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Brain-Teaser:

Arms and the Men

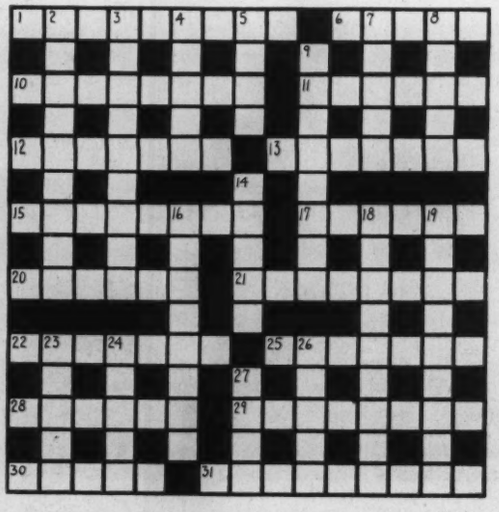
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Do they portend a rain of bombs? (3, 6)
6. Korean louse. (5)
10. Community 30, 27? (4, 4)
11. There could be nothing nicer for Caruso. (6)
12. Muezzin's raiment? (7)
13. See 3.
15. Babies were bound to be. (8)
17. One's not out to marry. (6)
20. A puzzling General. (6)
21. A man's should exceed his grasp in bed. (8)
22. The bus upset as hubby was almost on it. (7)
25. They voice our words, with what voices! (7)
28. Jolly fellow, once lived on the river borders of 31. (6)
29. Greenland natives? (8)
30 and 27. Even the peaceful hearth is. (5, 4)
31. Spill seed on the packing case. (9)

DOWN

2. This will really warrant a cry of "Havoc". (6, 3)
3 and 13. Result of meeting between high officer and head cannibal? (9-2-5)
4. Breathless? Try one ounce first. (5)
5. An impression of the President? (4)
7. Tear the ends away. (5)
8. What Oedipus also called his brother-in-law. (5)
9. 17 gets me rattled! (8)
14. Such a fuss to be made in Spain. (5)
16. Sounds like Munchausen has got the bird at last! (4-4)
18. He created a General uproar. (9)
19. This mother gets upset in a tent. (9)
23. A Jack of all trades? (5)
24. Battle that's spread to the middle ages? (5)
26. Kind of wire that might result in its opposite. (5)
27. See 30.



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1, 5 and 10. An elephant never forgets
6. Spat
10. See 1 across
11. Violate
12. Capri
13. Arrangers
14. Hanged
15. Pannier
18. Display
19. School
21. Ill at ease
24. Meant
25. Instead
26. Inuring
27. Show
28. Stagehands

DOWN

1. Affect
2. Europeans
3. Evening clothes
4. Husbandry
5. See 1 across
7. Plate
8. Treasure
9. Down in the mouth
15. Pestering
16. Isolation
17. Oddities
20. Stages
22. Lasso
23. Audit

(163)

extension service of Manitoba as District Home Economist.

■ Much and all as we hate to mention a mere male in the Distaff column we have to bring Lord Beaverbrook into this one. His University of New Brunswick Overseas Scholarships have won for 11 graduates one or two years in London, England. Three winners were girls. **Margaret Cunningham** is a 1948 UNB grad with first-class honors in English and History; **Margaret-Ann Stewart** just graduated this Spring, with the Governor-General's Gold Medal for highest standing in Arts; and **Patricia Whalen** graduated in '47 with honors in History and Economics, is with the Department of National Health and Welfare in Ottawa. All three are Fredericton girls.

M. CUNNINGHAM

M. STEWART

PATRICIA WHALEN

■ In the future, Switzerland will mean more than pictured Alps to **Sheila Bramah** of Ottawa. When she received her BA at Queen's convocation, she also received the Minister of Switzerland's prize.

■ Graduating from the Brandon (Man.) General Hospital School of Nursing, **Carol Scott** of Oak Lake did right well for herself with a scholarship and also an IODE bursary.

■ **Marguerite Learning** and her violin are now in England. And besides studying music and art at Fontainebleau in France during the summer, concert violinist Marguerite is to appear on a BBC program with Gracie Fields this month, and later will be Gracie's guest at Capri. Marguerite's home is Niagara Falls.

■ McGill University had one woman divinity student this year. She's **Mrs. J. Edgar Assels,** the former Margaret Mann of Ottawa. Mrs. Assels graduated from Queen's via summer and extramural work while she taught junior school. Then she went to the United Church Training School and became Secretary to the Girls' Work Board in Alberta. She's also gone on a student preaching circuit in Northern Ontario and in Saskatchewan. Just this spring she married J. Edgar Assels, a music teacher in Montreal.

■ Winners are still in the news. HS teacher **Mary Catherine Martin** of Chatham, NB, won the teachers' scholarship offered by the NB Provincial Chapter IODE.

■ Canada has her own share in the Festival of Britain in the performance of **Joan Miller** in "A Pin for the Peepshow," in a West End theatre. This Vancouver actress caught London's attention last season in "Candida." And back in 1934 she won the best actress award in the Dominion Drama Festival.

"It's our lucky tree, too, Bob!"

"When I was a little girl, I used to sit under this very tree and dream of my knight in shining armor . . . just as Mother told me she used to do.

"Well, she got her knight . . . and now I have mine. And I can almost hear this tree whispering its pleasure. Bob . . . let's always take good care of it . . . as Mother and Dad did. It's our lucky tree, too, isn't it?"

* * * *

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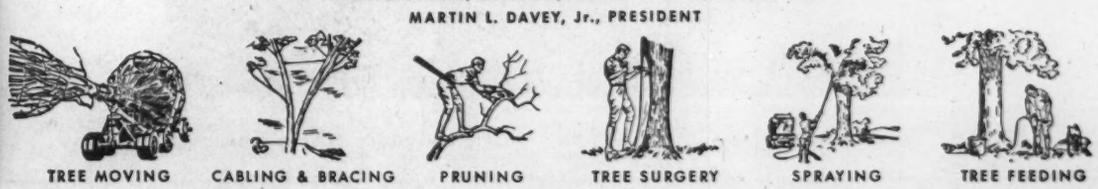

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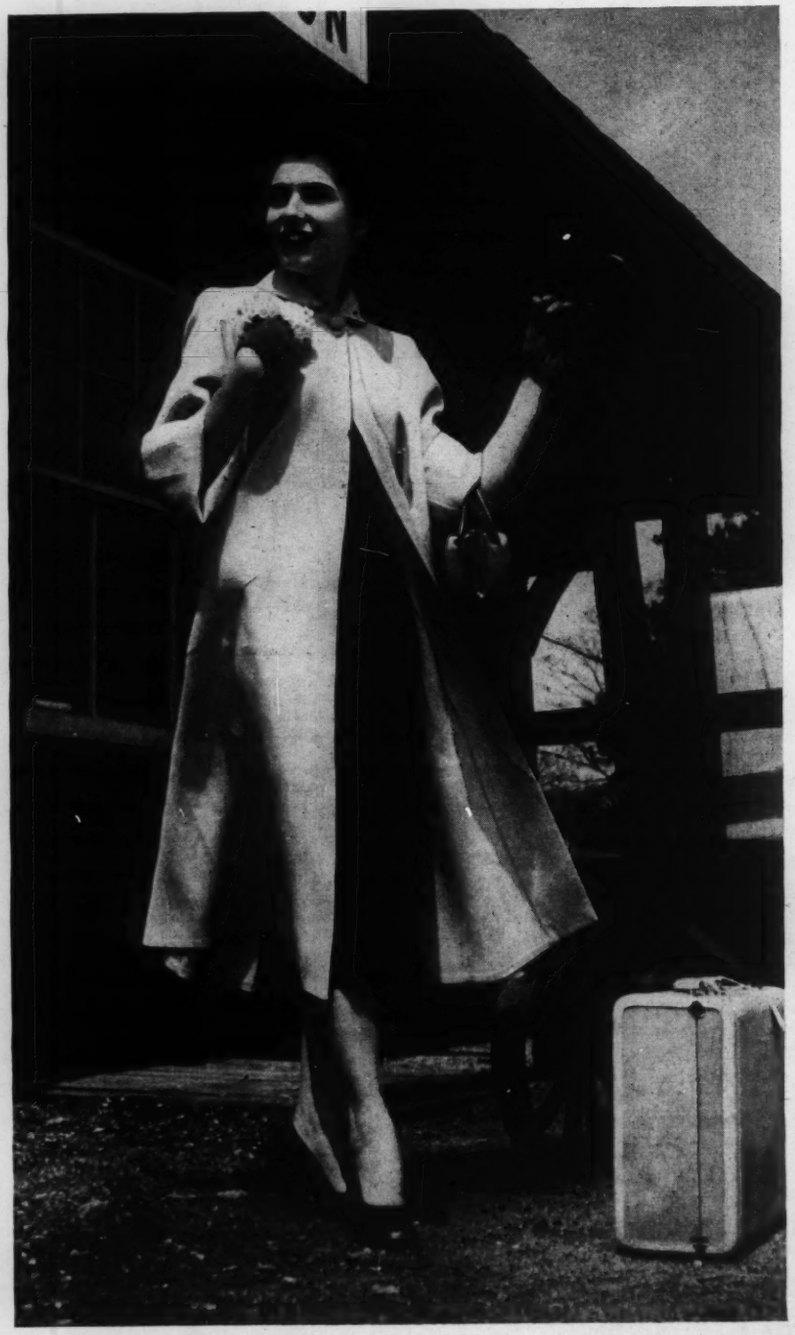

EATON'S... CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION... STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

TED REEVE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

ished it marked the longest stretch that some of the Chi-Hawks had been on the ice in three years." The Mayor suggested that the evening was for hockey, not speeches, and "his pithy remarks met with the approval of the crowd but, unfortunately, were not taken to heart by the players." It was not much of a game, because the Black Hawks played it close and "they are not only a hard team to beat. They are a hard team to watch."

This column, as have been so many others, is headed by a quatrain over the name of Moaner McGruffey:

The Maple Leaf Gardens were opened last night
A pompous and most ceremonious sight,
But the players being struck by this formal display
We regret to report, played their hockey that way.

Reeve credits old-time athlete Frank Commins for the creation of the Moaner, a name which has caught on so firmly that it has become its author's nickname. Commins pointed out that a lot of popular writers created fictitious and oddly-named characters as alter-egos. It sounded like a good idea, and McGruffey was born.

Alice Snippersnapper, who also writes poems in the column, came into being at about the time women began writing on sports, as a mouthpiece for items slanted toward the distaff side.

Alice's rhymes are Ted's own and not, as many believe, the work of his charming wife, Al, whom he married on Hallowe'en Day of 1931, mother of Joseph Henry and Susan Jane.

After 23 years of daily sportswriting, Reeve lives a good life, much of it at home. He lives in the Beach district of Toronto, where he was born and to which he refers constantly in his column. He appears to be personally acquainted with every inhabitant of the Beach, as opposed to perhaps only half of the rest of Toronto citizens, and a quarter of those living outside the metropolis.

Ted divides his time in Toronto between his home and the Toronto Men's Press Club, where he is a familiar and popular figure. When he is not at home in Toronto he is somewhere delivering a speech (he is asked every night but only accepts on occasion), watching a sporting contest for his own amusement, or covering one for his paper. He left a week ago for a couple of weeks in England covering the Henley races, a tough assignment he accepted philosophically.

In the person of young Joe, mentioned above, the Reeves have in training a likely successor not only to Ted's sportswriting career but to his reputation for erudition.

Following rather spectacularly in the old man's footsteps, Joe Reeve was asked recently on a "School Quiz" broadcast: "What is the best-known pass between India and Afghanistan?"

Joe not only named the Khyber Pass without hesitation, but gave a run-through of Afghanistan's history.

Ted, listening to the program at the Press Club, turned and said, "I never knew the little beggar knew *that!*"

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Mrs. Pfeiffer's Group-Problem

by Mary Lowrey Ross

A FRIEND of mine, a Mrs. Alvah Pfeiffer, recently came across a book entiled "The Community Health Educator's Compendium of Knowledge" by Dr. Clair Turner. She was enchanted by its contents, which dealt with Principles and Procedure in Working with People. How to Present Ideas, How to Differ Graciously, How to Create Behavior-Objectives, Group Thinking, Group Activity, etc. etc.

For a long time Mrs. Pfeiffer had been secretly critical of the behavior of her own group. They did not cultivate the judicial approach to facts and ideas which the author recommended, but delighted in the personalities and prejudices which he deplored. While they argued incessantly, frequently right out to the sidewalk, they rarely indulged in Group Thinking leading to the assumption of responsibility for Group Action. As a rule, group action took the form of getting up another party as soon as possible, where the behavior - objectives would be limited almost exclusively to exchanging more personalities and prejudices and getting agreeably tight.

Inspired by Dr. Turner's manual Mrs. Pfeiffer decided she would put some of the author's ideas to use the first time the party met at her house. She now admits that the results were disappointing. She does not blame this on the manual however, but on the fact that the party had begun three hours earlier at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Griswold and by the time it reached the Pfeiffers' it was in no state for constructive group thinking.

MRS. PFEIFFER did her best. She immediately opened a discussion on Civic Responsibility, her intention being to encourage the Permissive Atmosphere recommended by the author. "Some highly impractical suggestions are to be expected," he had warned, and he was of course right. Mr. Griswold immediately called for the abandonment of the present work on the subway and its re-routing East and West instead of North and South.

At this point Mrs. Pfeiffer remembered the section on How to Dissent Graciously, ("by agreeing, but stating that others will not agree.") In this case she was able to quote directly from the text: "Personally I agree with you but the City Council cannot be persuaded to go along with us."

This approach, far from calming Mr. Griswold, sent him directly to the telephone, where he began calling up the City Council, beginning with the Mayor and working downward. Meanwhile Mrs. Pfeiffer returned to the living-room where she organized a game of Role-Playing or Psychodrama. The idea, she explained, quoting from the text, was to act out a situation in which one or more persons attempt to change the idea and attitudes of others.

SHE had hoped they would act out some progressive situation, such as the need for prenatal care of expectant mothers, or the necessity for controlling poison oak. Instead a Mr. Arnip who had come along with the Griswolds insisted on acting out General MacArthur trying to change the ideas and attitudes of Mr. Truman. In the excitement of the role he also acted out the General's reception committee and tore the telephone book to pieces. This at least had the effect of checking Mr. Griswold, who had now reached the point of telephoning all the city aldermen.

Mrs. Pfeiffer relates that for several hours she tried vainly to put into practice the ideas recommended by Dr. Turner. "I'm sure you would prefer to use an ashtray," she said to one guest. ("gaining acceptance by presenting an idea indirectly").

WHEN Stuart Gill asked if she'd mind if they moved the piano out to the front lawn, she said, "What you say sounds logical, but I'd like to think it over." ("Differing graciously and revealing the Deliberative Attitude").

In a crisis of this sort, the manual indicated, one called in Key-Men and Resource-Persons. But Mr. Pfeiffer, the natural key-man in such a situation was out on the lawn, joining in the chorus of "Mocking Bird Hill" and there was no one describable as a resource-person among the guests. At this point Mrs. Pfeiffer bitterly regretted her mistake in not inviting the Turners, both obvious resource-people, from next door.

A little later the Turners telephoned the police station and shortly afterwards a resource-person in uniform arrived and dispersed the party. Mrs. Pfeiffer says she now recognizes that it is impossible to change the behavior-objectives of the group to which she belongs. She is trying to persuade Mr. Pfeiffer to change their group.

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FILMS

AS THIRSTY AS DRACULA, BRIGHT AS EINSTEIN

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THERE HAVE been several attempts, in the last year or two, to capitalize on the flying saucer theme, but none of them up until now has been very successful. This I imagine is chiefly because they offered a terrestrial explanation for the phenomenon, attributing the saucers to the inventiveness of Soviet scientists. Since this sounded too probable to be anything but depressing it left the audiences feeling rather flat. The Soviet point of view may often seem as alien as though it had originated on another planet, but at least the screen invaders looked like ordinary human beings. We wanted an interplanetary visitor or nothing.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

"The Thing (from another world)" is so obviously the answer that it is a wonder the producers didn't get round to it sooner. The interplanetary intruder, who arrives in the Arctic by flying saucer, turns out to be a sort of intellectual forked radish, as bright as Einstein and as bloodthirsty as Dracula. He is radioactive, self-germinating, and invulnerable to heat, cold or sidearms. We aren't told why; with all these advantages, he has to live on human blood, or where, in a vegetable planet, he picked up such an exotic taste.

HOWEVER it is his particular fancy and the group of Arctic scientists and military men who first come across him might much better have left him imbedded in the ice, like a gigantic Birdseye special. Naturally they dig him out and soon he is raging all over the place, in spite of the efforts of the Air Force captain (Kenneth Tobey), a level-headed type who believes that scientific curiosity should wait on top-level orders from Washington.

The captain's chief problem, apart from the Thing, is a fanatical scientist (Robert Cornthwaite) who is conceivably there to represent a Russian menace but who is gotten up to look rather like Count Karenin, with a beard, a stoney stare, and a fur-lined overcoat. There is also a sweater-girl whose business in the Arctic seems to be to hand round heartening cups of coffee whenever the Thing threatens to break out of the greenhouse.

It is a little unfortunate that we have to accept the script-writer's word for the vegetable nature of the invader. Actually he looks a good deal like the Frankenstein monster, though rather more agile, and certainly a lot neater at the seams. However a monster that strides and shrieks is a good deal livelier, cinematically, than one that merely creeps and spreads. "The Thing" is certainly lively, and scary enough at moments to make any except the intellectual radishes in the audience jump right out of their seats.

IN "HALF ANGEL" Loretta Young plays the role of a somnambulist whose head hardly touches the pillow at night before she is up again, fast asleep, and off on romantic adventure. By day she is a hospital nurse, rather severe and starchy, but by night she is a gay adventuress, hot in pursuit of a handsome millionaire (Joseph Cotten). She adores this man in her sleeping hours and hates the sight of him when she wakes up. This is because she is subject to a deep psychic frustration, a topic we don't need to explore here since by this time the screen-heroine's mind is as simple and familiar—at least to the average movie-goer— as an empty pocket turned inside out.

Loretta Young is of course very beautiful, whether she is fast asleep, or just dropping off, or just waking up. In "Half Angel" she spends so much time in these varying states that before it is over she has most of the audience in much the same condition as herself. The film revolves hypnotically in a slow merry-go-round movement, and every time the heroine comes into sight she is in the same situation, the same state of mind, even the same clothes. Cecil Kelloway, as the somnambulist's father is kept busy arranging a pail of water over the doorway, so that it will upset and wake her up on the way to the street. It might have been a good idea if the management had contrived a similar arrangement for the customers.

"POOL OF LONDON" a British melodrama concerned with smuggling and blackmarketeering at the London dockside, takes time off to consider the racial problem from the English point of view. Since this is primarily a film of action, racial intolerance is only a secondary theme. It is handled however with an emotional directness and warmth that lift the film a little above the rank of routine thrillers.

—RKO Radio

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BOOKS

THE FAITHLESS

THE AGE OF LONGING—by Arthur Koestler —*Collins—$3.00.*

THIS NOVEL has something in common with the prophecies of doom uttered by Aldous Huxley and the late George Orwell. But while Huxley has not set a date for his breakdown of civilization and Orwell committed himself only so far as to set 1984 for a date when the process would be complete, Koestler sees the beginning of the process as occurring in the present decade. Many students of international politics will agree with him.

Koestler's scene is modern Paris, which he pictures as waiting rather hopelessly for the final conquest of Europe by Russia, now known as the "Commonwealth of Freedomloving People," a change of style decreed by the "Marshal of Peace." His characters represent various points of view, from extreme Communist to Roman Catholic.

None of the characters is particularly convincing as a person, since Koestler has been more concerned with presenting ideas than with telling a story in terms of human development. Some verisimilitude is imparted to some of his people by flashbacks into their early lives. By these means he shows what has gone into the making of a Communist, of both the Russian and the European varieties. Since the author is himself a former Communist, this psychological study of his old comrades may be the most valuable part of his book.

The interesting part of the psychological study is that Koestler now seems to think that the intelligent Communists are disillusioned with Communism. The Communists of the Russian Revolution had a faith to sustain them in their struggles against the oppression of the Tsars; but the leaders of the party today have found it expedient to be just as inhuman and oppressive as the rulers they replaced, and the process has destroyed the faith of their followers. Some cynically follow the party line from fear or because of desire for personal power, but the author evidently feels that no one in the Communist hierarchy is a fervent believer in the faith he professes to hold.

This lack of faith, he finds, is characteristic of others than Communists. A loss of conviction of value of religion, politics or patriotism seems to him to be the basic cause of the mess the world is in today. The general longing for a faith in something to give life meaning and direction is the phenomenon that gives the book its title. —*J.L.C.*

LIFE WITH JOE

BEARS IN THE CAVIAR—by Charles W. Thayer —*Longmans, Green—$4.25.*

THE ONLY trouble with this book is that it keeps one continuously wondering whether it is too funny to be true or too true to be funny. Diplomats serving in Russia may be expected to run into a good many amusing incidents, but Mr. Thayer certainly had exceptional luck. He tells his little stories extremely well, but it is not the telling alone that holds one. The incidents themselves are exquisite.

—Erich Hartmann

ARTHUR KOESTLER

A hidden dictaphone attachment is found incompletely installed near the desk of the American Ambassador. Since it is not yet wired through to its ultimate destination it is naturally assumed that somebody will come back and finish the job, and a watch is kept. The watchers grow tired after many nights, and rig up a set of almost invisible threads which will set off electric bells when disturbed. But the bells are on the house current, and one night the house current is cut off, and when the staff dash to the office they find the dictaphone gone. The saddest part of the story is that the Ambassador had 400 quarts of frozen cream (American) in a deep-freeze, all of which went bad as a result of the stoppage of the current!

Not all the book is funny. Part of it is laid in Berlin in the late 'thirties. That part is fairly horrible. But the whole book is an illuminating document on the "way of life" under a dictatorship—of any kind. —*B.K.S.*

MERCILESS LENS

MARGOT FONTEYN—by Gordon Anthony— *Dent—$3.00.*

A PICTORIAL tribute to the world's *première ballerina,* that derives most of its value from its subject, in spite of what seems like a concerted effort to defeat its purpose. The book contains 60 studies in monochrome with running comment by the photographer-author Gordon Anthony. Miss Fonteyn is studied from 1934 until 1950 and shown as she appeared in many of her most famous roles.

Unfortunately, the illustrations are studio shots for the most part with mock-up scenery, done with what appears to be the greatest of haste. The Sadlers Wells wardrobe has never, for one reason and another, been a feature of its productions and some of Miss Fonteyn's costumes are pretty sad when exposed to the merciless lens of the still camera—an indifference to freshness and press does not help. Then there is a gap in the series from 1946 to 1950 while the photographer was interested in other phases of his trade. His comments, once his undying enthusiasm has been firmly established, are repetitious and cooing. Altogether a somewhat disappointing treatment of a potentially fruitful subject. —*M.B.*

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Paper Problems: Prices & Production

A Purely Canadian Decision Affecting Newsprint Is Causing an International Furore with U.S.

by Hal Tracey

ANGUISHED CRIES from U.S. publishers, and dark threats from U.S. officials, were received on this side of the border with some bewilderment, as Canadian newsprint manufacturers, one after another, announced their intention of raising newsprint prices, effective July 1.

The Federal Government sat back with an attitude of—"what's all the shouting about?" The manufacturers had consulted with Defence Production Minister C. D. Howe's department before announcing the increase, and it had been approved as both necessary, in the light of rising production costs, and reasonable. Canada did not expect it would raise the international furore it did.

Of course, they could have expected, from past experience, that U.S. publishers would raise a bitter outcry. But they could hardly have anticipated the threats of retaliation that reportedly came from top U.S. officials.

First to announce the boost was Abitibi Power & Paper Company. Others followed suit, lifting the price of newsprint $10 a ton, which brought the New York price to $116. The Canadian price will be $112, but the U.S. publishers are still better off than their Canadian counterparts, who must pay a 10 per cent sales tax, which will make their total price $123.20.

Fortunately for diplomatic relations between the two countries, not all U.S. Government officials had the misplaced sense of power of Senator Edwin Johnson, Colorado Democrat, who immediately wrote Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle of the U.S., asking him to stop the increase by the Abitibi Power & Paper Co. He termed the increase a "price gouge", implying that the increase was entirely unnecessary.

DiSalle replied that he had no control over an increase by a Canadian paper manufacturer, but he did get a somewhat bitter letter off to R. M. Fowler, who was made Director of the Pulp and Paper Division of the Department of Defence Production recently (SN, May 1) when newsprint and wood pulp were placed under the authority of the department, and who is also President of the Newsprint Association of Canada.

—D. E. Dolan

FOWLER: *"There is still demand . . . in excess of newsprint supply."*

The tone of his letter suggested that Fowler had been unfair, and had not lived up to a prior agreement, which DiSalle had interpreted to mean that the U.S. Price Administration Office would be informed well in advance of any proposed price boost, and well before the announcement was made public.

Bargain Kept

Fowler, on the other hand, understood he had lived up fully to his part of the agreement when the OPA was notified on May 31, a full month before the rise in price was to become effective. DiSalle himself stated in his letter that the agreement was "that we would be advised before any increases were put into effect."

What he seems to have implied is that Canada should have talked the matter over first with the U.S. before giving the paper companies leave to increase prices. What was regarded in some quarters as a hint of a threat of retaliation was given in his letter, when he said, "already some sources are asking why we should control prices on our exports when at the same time we are faced with unlimited increases on our imports."

Another rumored threat, that the U.S. might cut orders for armaments from Canadian manufacturers, was greeted by a cry of "what orders?"

—Malak

WOOD PULP *is being used for other purposes than newsprint, creating shortages.*

from Ottawa. Trade Minister Howe announced his intention of standing firm on his contention that the price increases were justified.

The nation's press did not take kindly to U.S. threats. Canadian newspapers, which do not like the price increase either, pointed out that Canada was "not yet the forty-ninth state" and told the U.S., in effect, to keep out of Canada's business. Ottawa expressed puzzlement and alarm over the U.S. attitude. Proposed visits from Eric Johnston, head of the Economic Stabilization Agency, followed within a week by Charles E. Wilson, head of the Office of Defence Mobilization, might help to clear the air. Otherwise, the situation might well develop into a nasty one, if the U.S. decided to raise tariffs on Canadian imports.

Another possible step, discussed by DiSalle in a meeting with U.S. publishers, was the control of U.S. newsprint buying in the form of a price ceiling, a limitation on the amount that can be paid for newsprint.

This plan might easily backfire, as was pointed out by Fowler to the New York State Publishers' Association at Buffalo last January. A freeze, he told them, would probably suspend all contracts between Canadian mills and U.S. publishers. Then other Western nations, urgently needing newsprint which Canada cannot supply because of her obligations to U.S. publishers, would move in, resulting in a cutback on the amount of newsprint the U.S. would get.

—Miller

DI SALLE: *"Why should we control , . . faced with unlimited increases?"*

He also gave an advance answer, in the same speech, to current hue and cry by the U.S. for the Canadian Government to instigate control of newsprint. Matching controls in both countries, whereby Canada would tell the U.S. in advance what supplies would be received, would establish the principle of international allocation, he argued. After that, it would be difficult, if not impossible, for Canada to deny the claims for allocation of newsprint to several countries not now receiving it, but urgently needing it.

In answer to DiSalle's letter, Fowler pointed out that U.S. newsprint prices since the termination of price controls during the war had advanced 26.2 per cent.

"If the price of newsprint had risen since decontrol as much as the U.S. Government pulp and paper index, the newsprint price would now be $143 per ton," he pointed out. (American newsprint producers are now under a price ceiling whereby they can add higher labor and material costs incurred since the outbreak of the Korean War to pre-Korean War prices.)

Underlying Cause

One underlying reason for the increase is the trouble newsprint manufacturers are having in finding capital to back expansion. Other pulp and paper products are more attractive to new mills, ten of which have been built or rebuilt in the years since the war (five backed by U.S. capital). Not one is for production of newsprint. If they had produced newsprint, they could have turned out more than 1,000,000 tons, says Fowler, and "even a third of this new capacity . . . would have been sufficient to have met all apparent shortages in North America and to have relieved most of the serious situations of newsprint shortage throughout the world."

Another reason is the difficulty of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

Street Corner Alumnus

Benjamin Parlayed His Newsie's Dream Into a News Distributing Empire

by Frank Lowe

CHARLIE BENJAMIN is living proof of the fact that a man can go up without moving. Fifty years ago this big man with the rumbling voice was a newsie. Today he is still a newsie—but with a difference that can be counted in dollars and cents.

At the age of seven, Charlie Benjamin staked out his stand on the bustling, tough and hardboiled corner of St. James and St. Peter Streets in Montreal. The little boy with the bundles of papers was pushed by the crowds, chilled blue by the whipping winds of winter and broiled as summer suns poured into this canyon of commerce.

But Charlie didn't mind. He had a dream that kept him warm in winter and allowed him to forget the heat of summer. Someday, he vowed, he would have the biggest newsie business in Canada.

It took 50 years—but today he has just that. On July 12 his half-million-dollar building at Notre Dame and Guy Streets will be officially opened. Publishers of newspapers and magazines from all parts of Canada, the United States and Great Britain will be there to pay tribute to the man who made the impossible possible.

Continent's Biggest

The new building of Benjamin News Company is the biggest of its kind in North America. The loading platform — from which 25,000,000 magazines and newspapers are distributed every year to readers in the Montreal area—is 10 feet wide and 170 feet long. There, 16 trucks and two trailer trucks can load simultaneously, as his fleet of 25 transports come and go.

Seventy employees bustle through the big building—Charlie Benjamin is a hard worker himself and expects everyone else to be the same—where there are 17,000 square feet of storeroom space and 5,000 square feet of office space.

This is a big improvement on street corner selling. The boy of seven knew it had to come, however, and back in the days when this century was just starting he hustled for the pennies that would send him on his way.

His first break came at the age of 14. At that time most boys are finding out about long pants and the rather frightening pleasures of "dating" a girl. But Charlie was already old in the knowledge that only one who has grown up in the streets and slums of a big city can acquire.

"I got my degree from St. James Street," he says these days as he sits in his large, tastefully furnished office. "It mightn't be the best education in the world, but it does teach you never to make the same mistake twice."

Charlie got into the distributing business a few years later. "I built a shack on Bleury Street and the biggest thrill of my life came when I got the agency for the old New York *World*." From there he moved to St. Antoine Street where for the next 25 years he concentrated on building his business. He had a family by this time and was fighting to get ahead.

"The best thing a man can have is a loving wife," he states. "It makes one want to get out and do things."

Charlie did just that. He lists the Toronto *Star Weekly* as one of the big reasons for his success.

"I got the agency for that paper when it was selling 25 copies a week on the island of Montreal," he recalls. "Today it is selling 50,000 copies a week here."

The St. Antoine Street headquarters probably would have satisfied Charlie, and his two brother partners, Harry and Max. But a few years ago a new factor entered the business.

Charlie's son Gerald, a husky, likable young man, said he wanted to join his father in the business. This was just what had been planned—but the wise salesman who had earned success in a hard business had been too smart to ever press the point.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 33

—Richard Arless

ON THE STREET *Benjamin learned not to make the same mistake twice.*

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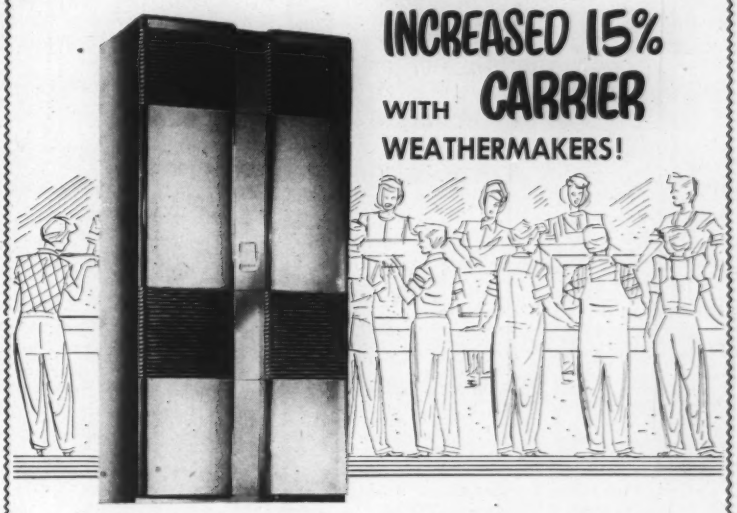

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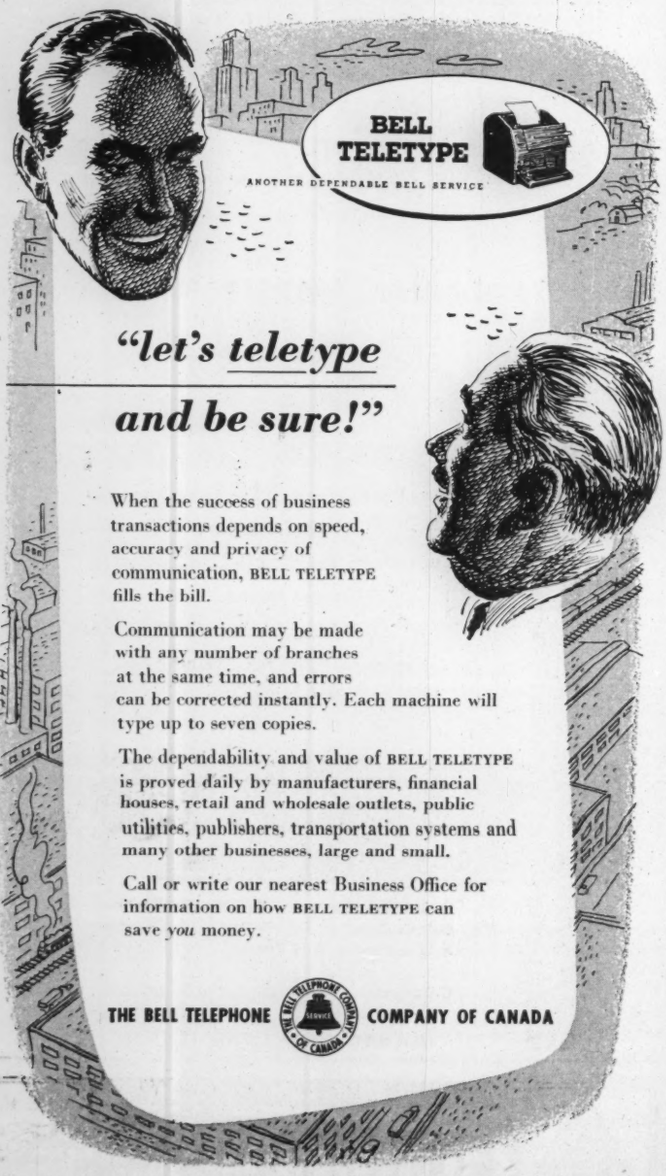
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BUSINESS ANGLE

RELAX RESTRICTIONS?

Victory Over Rocketing Prices Must Precede Modification

by P. M. Richards

LAST WEEK in this space I complained that the great and good Mr. Howe is too disregardful of the authority of Parliament (which he is), but one has to admit that probably only the arbitrariness of a C. D. Howe could deal with the huge and conflicting production pressures on Ottawa today.

—John Steele
P. M. RICHARDS

Ottawa is not only being bombarded with demands for special consideration in respect of priorities on scarce materials, for aid in obtaining technicians and equipment, for special export or import or tax concessions and suchlike, but it is now under heavy and mounting pressure to suspend the deflationary credit restrictions recently put into effect to curtail expansion at the source. The decline in business since then indicates they have been rather astonishingly effective.

The credit restrictions have been applied with severity because of the size of the inflation menace. Businessmen who have hitherto enjoyed the most comfortable relationships with their bankers have suddenly found their requests for loans refused because of sharp new limitations on bank credit. Loans where granted have been for short periods and at high interest; businessmen find that on new assets they will not be permitted to charge depreciation write-offs against taxes for four years, and that the public's demand for automobiles and other durable goods has been hit hard by the tightening of down-payment and instalment-period terms.

Ottawa is being warned that persistence in the restrictions will put men out of work and some firms out of business, and that it will injure the Liberal party politically. Whatever the members of the Government think about this privately, they are maintaining a tough attitude and say there is no present evidence of need for change in the restrictions. However, business guesses are made that a change will come before long, perhaps in August.

DIFFICULT ROLE

CLEARLY the Government has an extremely difficult situation on its hands. Angry businessmen who see their business suddenly going sharply into the red are only one part of it. The Government has the defence effort, which doesn't need to produce much now but must be able to increase production quickly if we suddenly find ourselves in World War III. There is the anti-inflation effort; inflation was threatening to blow the roof off and its background pressure continues to be enormously strong, despite the present deflationary downdraught. Furthermore, we must increase our national ability to produce iron ore and oil and aluminum and electric power and numberless other items if we are to be able to meet the requirements of the Western world in war or peace; yet such expansion is directly inflationary, and on a tremendous scale.

Cries of businessmen injured by current restrictions are heard against that broad, surging, inflationary background. Ottawa will not easily be deflected from its anti-inflation course.

SEVERITY INTENDED

A POINT that the average businessman, his attention concentrated on his own business, does not realize is that since so much current and planned expansion is "essential" and therefore cannot be halted in the interests of anti-inflation, the Government's new deflation effort has to be confined to the other, non-essential part of national production. This means it has to be more drastic than would be necessary if it could be applied to the whole.

The assumption that Ottawa will modify the restrictive measures as soon as it recognizes their severity is not well-founded; they were intended to be severe. If Ottawa holds to its planned course, modification will come only if and when the restrictions are found to be over-severe, not because they bring protests. However, that condition might be reached soon. Results are being watched closely.

POOLING RESOURCES

OF COURSE many firms, big and small, hit by the new deflationary conditions will find their salvation in undertaking new lines of work that fit into the national program. Many of them, particularly the smaller ones, do not at first see how they can fit in, or how to make the part of their production they could turn to defence big enough to attract contracts and be worthwhile. The answer, sometimes, is to arrange with other small firms in like position to pool their productive resources.

At Brandon, Man., where this idea has been worked out, apparently successfully, under the sponsorship of the Brandon Chamber of Commerce, seven pooling companies believe they will be able to handle some worthwhile contracts without increasing their working staffs or equipment. The basis of the plan is a real combination of resources—manpower and equipment; it is not the "bits and pieces" idea of the last war. While it's too

early to say how it will work out practically, hopes are high that it will benefit both national defence and the Brandon community. Ottawa is very interested in the experiment.

WILL IT WORK?

SENATOR John T. Haig, Opposition leader in the Senate, last week attacked the increase in the sales tax from 8 to 10 per cent in the last budget, saying it struck hardest at those in the low income groups. It's true that the sales tax is one of the least desirable taxes economically, but with the recent increase it does help to do what the Government aimed to do— reduce non-essential civilian buying.

Senator Haig also said the Government should slice civilian expenditures to avoid the necessity for new taxes, which is sound comment, but it is more easily said than done. With the public continually demanding new expenditures for social welfare and public works, any minor savings are quickly offset by new outlays.

The fact is that the people are not yet fully conscious of the danger of runaway inflation that still lies before us, and are not yet ready to sacrifice any of their usual comforts to escape it. The real question is whether even the strong anti-inflation measures now in effect can succeed in preventing a further serious deterioration in the value of money.

There are loud protests that the present measures are too drastic and should be relaxed. Some lines of business are being hit more than others, and adjustments will no doubt be made where that is possible. But any notion that the boom conditions of the past few years can be retained should be discarded. The aim now is not to preserve good times but to meet the requirements of Western defence and necessary expansion without letting runaway inflation wreck the economy.

ALUMNUS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31

Gerald was not pushed into the business. At the age of 18 he joined the army, winning his commission on the field a year later. After the war he returned to Montreal and went to McGill University to earn his Bachelor of Commerce degree.

He was free to enter any business he wished. But when he did say he wanted to join his father, Charlie decided it was time to expand if the Benjamin News Company was to continue to live through a second generation. That was how the new building came about.

Gerald, now 28 and a veteran of several years in the job of distributing newspapers and periodicals, has already built a fine reputation for himself in that line of work. His competitors admit that they have a healthy respect for the young Benjamin—and ruefully say he has mastered his father's knack of never getting the bad end of a deal.

A second son—Peter—graduated with first class honors from McGill this spring with a Bachelor of Science degree. He plans to become a doctor, and Charlie is proud of him, too.

Right here it might be explained that there is no disrespect meant by referring to A. C. Benjamin as "Charlie". The man who used the streets of Montreal as the base of his success is Charlie to every newsie in the city, just as he is Charlie to every bank manager, publisher and cabinet minister. He's that kind of person.

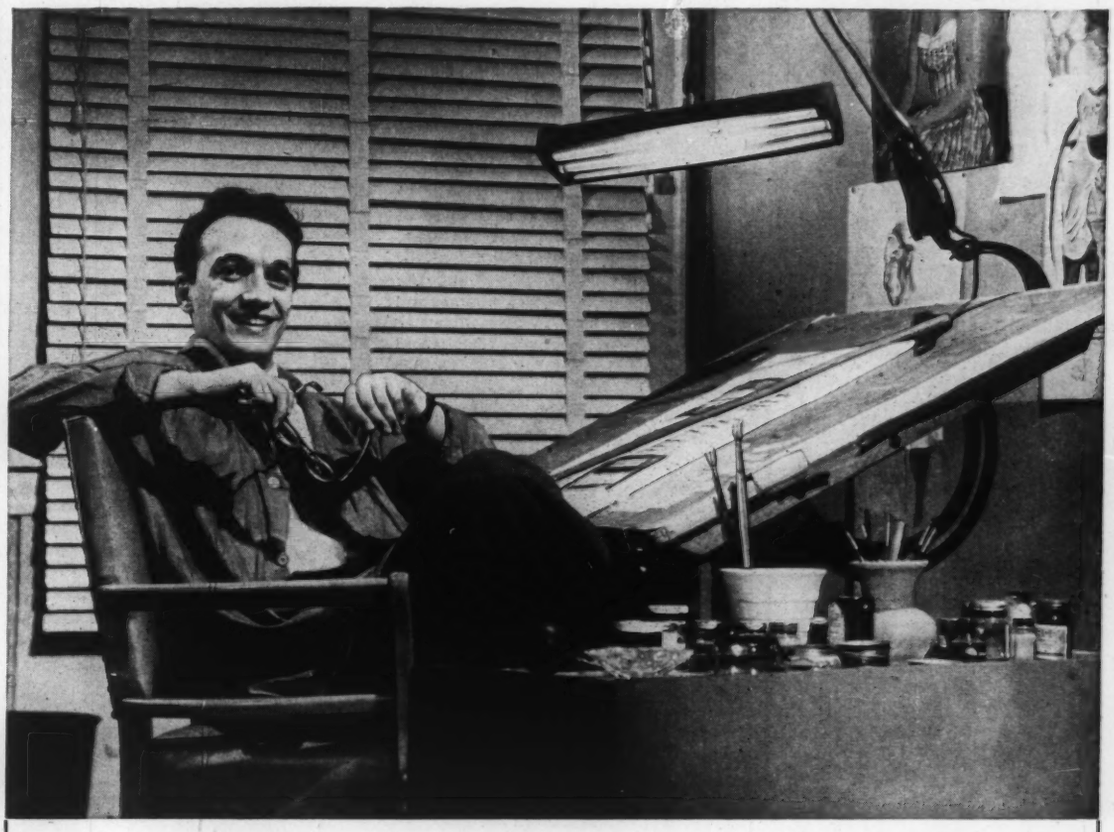
McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

"PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 20"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.00 per share being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending June 30th 1951, payable July 20th, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.



"No garret for me!"

"Time was when people used to joke about the typical artist who starved in a garret. But today those jokes have a hollow ring.

"Look around and you'll see lots of commercial artists like me making a very good living, thank you. I own my own home. Have a pretty good car. Everything's going my way. And yet . . .

"There'll come a day, years from now, when I'll want to start taking it easy. What will happen then? Will the garret get me?

"No sir! I've got things worked out so that I can go right on living *comfortably*. It won't be long before old folks will be paid some kind of benefits. And I'll be glad to get that help when my turn comes — just like everybody else. But I'll have to *add* to that income with *my own life insurance*.

"That way, I'll be able to live a care-free independent life later on. And my family is being protected with that same life insurance from now till the day I retire.

"So I'm really sold on the idea of planning my future the life insurance way — the way that meets *all* my security needs!"

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HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 258

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1951 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June 1951. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 1st June 1951

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: Unbalanced

THE ADVERSE balance of trade which Canada has been running in the first part of 1951 is attracting attention in Ottawa as well as amongst businessmen. (See P. M. Richards's article last week.) The deficit of more than $200 millions in the first four months compares with a deficit of only about $25 million last year. But the official view is that it is too early to get alarmed. Everybody knew that business was stocking up as hard as it could go in the early part of the year. In some cases Canadian firms, fearing shortages, placed duplicate orders and had double deliveries. Inventories are up, and wholesale sales in the first four months of the year were 23 per cent higher than in 1950.

If we go on buying so much more from the United States than we sell there, things might get serious. But no one will worry too much until it is proved how much or how little the credit controls, deferred depreciation allowances and other fiscal measures begin to bite. If at the end of the summer the splurge of buying in the United States is still at the same level, it will demand some serious consideration.

In the meantime two other factors have to be remembered. We are spending very much more in the United States on defence purchases than the U.S. is spending here. We are also importing U.S. capital and the imports of capital mean net imports of goods and services, or an adverse trade balance.

The next announcement of Canada's official reserves of gold and U.S. dollars will reveal the position on June 30. It may indicate how far the inflow of capital from the U.S. is covering the excess of imports.

■ Finance Minister Abbott is apparently still looking through rose-colored glasses, despite today's troubled world. He told Canadians last week they are living in an "expansionist economy and unless the world goes to pot I don't think we have much to worry about on the long pull." He thinks the present government policy on inflation is hitting it "at the roots." His cures—increased production and reduced spending, but not to the point where the decrease would bring mass unemployment and upset the economy altogether.

—CP
DOUGLAS ABBOTT

■ An outbreak of wildcat strikes had businessmen worried last week, giving rise to several questions. Was it the indication of real trouble ahead, or just periodic labor restlessness? About 80 per cent of the strikes were illegal, and ranged from walkouts lasting just long enough to hold a meeting to strikes of several days' duration.

■ B. K. Sandwell, Editor-in-Chief of SATURDAY NIGHT, examines inflation in the June issue of *Manufacturing and Industrial Engineering*. "The providers of labor do not believe that wages are ahead of prices;" he says, "they think that prices are ahead of wages, and they will go on making wages chase prices. Two people going in a circle can easily think each is chasing the other."

SIGNPOSTS

■ A new labor union, the Canadian Union of Woodworkers, reputed to be Communist-line, was formed by Bruce Magnuson after the AFL Carpenters' Union put its Port Arthur local under suspension for Communist leanings. It is making a bid for support of 10,000 bush workers in Ontario's forests. A court injunction denying the new union access to funds and records of the Port Arthur local has been obtained, and is to continue into effect until the fall sitting of the Supreme Court in Port Arthur.

■ To those who accused Canada of not carrying its full share of the load in the fight against Communism, Production Minister C. D. Howe had a ready answer last week. Canadian plans call for a high of a billion dollars a year in defence production, he told the Commons. The production department has already ordered $400 million worth of new aircraft, plans an electronics program to total more than $400 million, and a $200 million shipbuilding program, among other major items, he revealed in his 12,000-word review of his department's work.

PAPER PROBLEMS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30

attracting labor, one that may increase with more skilled labor being diverted into defence industry. Shortages of sulphur and the possibility of allocations, arising out of the International Materials Conference, which recently recommended that France get 3,000 tons of newsprint for its fight against Communism, are other factors that might in time mean that the supply of the U.S. would not be as plentiful as at present. Increases in defence production could mean less electric power for manufacturers—another possible limiting factor.

The possibility of controls within the borders of Quebec was voiced by Premier Maurice Duplessis, and raised some interesting angles in the controversy. He issued a veiled warning that he might invoke controls. Since Quebec provides more than half the pulp used in the manufacture of Canadian newsprint, Duplessis could make things uncomfortable for manufacturers, either by imposing control over Quebec forests, limiting cutting rights, or by licensing in some form. If Duplessis carried out his threat; it might lead to a clash of authority with the Federal Government, since newsprint has been declared an essential material, and placed under the authority of the Defence Production Department.

In any case, there probably will be very little accomplished with regard to newsprint prices by the visits of the U.S. price officials. Even though the U.S. consumes almost 90 per cent of Canadian newsprint, the price increase is strictly a Canadian affair. Production Minister Howe said the Government "explored the situation very carefully" before permitting the increase. The agreement with U.S. price officials regarding advance warning of the rise in price has been fully lived up to.

The Canadian Government has made the decision to stay out of the industry's affairs. The U.S. Government has apparently made the opposite decision. What would be more to the point than a meeting of government officials would be a get-together between U.S. publishers and Canadian newsprint manufacturers, which Fowler has suggested to the U.S. element on several occasions.

Newspapers exert a tremendous influence for good or evil, and the U.S. papers could stir up plenty of bad blood between the two countries, with the trade situation becoming, as it is, rapidly more complex between them. Faced with a common danger, it is not only important, but necessary, to avoid any rift, no matter how slight.

Many price changes in the U.S. affect Canada—the sympathetic spiral in beef prices is a recent example—which Canadians accept without a fuss. It would be dangerous to let a small but extremely vociferous minority upset the apple-cart.

THE CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

Dividend No. 92

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.50 per share, with an extra distribution of $3.50 per share, on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company, has this day been declared for the six months ending 30th June, 1951, payable on the 16th day of July, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 18th day of June, 1951.

By order of the Board,

L. O. REID,
Secretary.

Montreal, P.Q.
June 7th, 1951.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend on the Ordinary Capital Stock of seventy-five cents per share was declared in respect of the year 1951, payable in Canadian funds on August 1, 1951, to shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on June 22, 1951.

Of this dividend twenty-five cents is attributable to railway earnings and fifty cents to income from other sources.

By order of the Board.

FREDERICK BRAMLEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 11, 1951.

The Canadian Family owes much to . . . . . Iceland

A Tribute from Calvert to Canadians of Icelandic descent

CANADA's strength stems largely from her ability to blend the racial and cultural heritages of people from many lands.

Icelandic culture marches cordially with that of settlers from other nations, proudly linked by a common citizenship in the great Canadian Family.

The first settlers from Iceland arrived in 1870. Within a few years they were joined by hundreds more and settled at Gimli on the shores of Lake Winnipeg. One of the more famous Icelandic Canadians, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, added much to Canada's knowledge of her Northland, by his Arctic explorations.

The Icelanders, whose forefathers founded parliamentary institutions over a thousand years ago, are prominent in business as bankers, grain brokers and merchants, and have made notable progress in the professions as doctors, engineers, lawyers and teachers.

A moral, law-abiding, studious people, they have, by their love of literature, added much to Canada's progress and culture.

Calvert DISTILLERS (Canada) Limited
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Calvert, head of the famous Calvert family, founded one of Canada's first colonies in Newfoundland in 1622. The Calvert ideals of freedom and tolerance helped set the pattern of the democracy we now enjoy.

TV WILL CREEP IN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

For the most part, the shows CBC-TV plans to produce are modest in character. Sports events, like wrestling, will get close attention because they are popular, cost little to put on, and make studio space available for rehearsals of other programs. You can also count on seeing a variety of children's shows, ballet, vocal and revue entertainments, forum talks, illustrated lectures, dramas, and public interest events pickups. Film material, inexpensive and easily available, will be frequently used; more intimate ties between CBC-TV and the NFB are inevitable. The aim will be to please as many people as possible, but not to ignore the likings and preferences of minority groups. Since, at the beginning, telecasting will be limited to the peak night-time hours (8 to 11 pm), the majority of the shows will run only 15 minutes or a half-hour. As presently planned, all live English-language shows will be produced in Toronto, kinescoped*, and sent to Montreal and vice versa.

Regulated by CBC officialdom every step of the way, kept under constant guard by groups apprehensive of the medium's influence on susceptible children and teen-agers, Canadian TV promises to enter inauspiciously and, after the first excitement, will make only a moderate impression on the Canadian cultural and entertainment topography.

The Massey Report suggests that, after three years of telecasting, a board should review the accomplishments of Canadian TV, and submit proposals for the future. By that time, the CBC-TV system should be in fair running order, and an adult point of view developed, while the private stations will also have had a chance to demonstrate what they can do with the medium. It will then be possible to gauge television's real potentialities as a means of making Canadians more communicative about themselves, to themselves.

*In his recent speech to the finance committee of the Senate, Mr. Dunton said it was likely the planned network of cross-country stations would use kinescopic recordings; simultaneous broadcasts would be too expensive, requiring co-axial cables or radio relay for transmission.

(This article is one of a series on the Massey Report.)

A lady whose name was Louise
Was thrown in her car up some trees.
Then she cried, climbing higher:
"Get me down — I'll retire
As I should have . . . with new B.F.G's."
This sign identifies your FRIENDLY B.F.Goodrich DEALER
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• Equip your car with B.F. Goodrich Tires and enjoy many more trouble-free tire miles. The cooler-running, longer-lasting rubber compounds in B.F. Goodrich Tires mean safer, lower-cost mileage.

See your nearby B.F.G. dealer, now!

B.F. Goodrich Tires

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

INSURANCE

WHOSE FAULT?

WHETHER you are a pedestrian, cyclist or driver, if you close your eyes to the laws of safety you not only invite mishap but also a heavy damage suit. Not only do the courts take a serious view of carelessness but what they regard as negligence may be much broader than is generally realized.

One summer night two friends started on a motor trip shortly before midnight. The one who was the passenger soon dropped off to sleep. Not long after, while travelling about 45 miles an hour, the driver also went to sleep at the wheel, the car went off the road and in the resulting accident a man was seriously injured. The driver was convicted of gross negligence by the British Columbia Court of Appeal and was assessed $10,000 damages. It was held that in driving late at night there was clearly a risk of falling asleep and this imposed a duty upon the driver to take extra precautions to insure that he stayed awake. Said the Judge, "His failing to do so was a very marked departure from the standards by which responsible and competent people in charge of motor cars habitually govern themselves." The court pointed out that civil gross negligence need not contain the element of intent which is essential in a criminal case.

The damages you may have to pay if you have an accident, or the amount you will receive if you are the victim will depend upon the degree of your fault. A man was in a hurry to catch a street car and ran across the street. A car coming in the same direction hit him and a second car which was following crashed into the first car. The owner of the car which hit the pedestrian had to pay 45 per cent of the damages which were awarded because he had entered the intersection at 30 mph. The second car owner had to pay 35 per cent because he had been following too closely behind the car ahead. The injured pedestrian had to contribute 20 per cent because he was running and did not stop to look for approaching traffic.

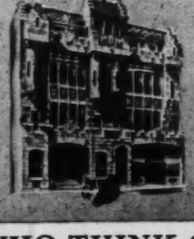
To disregard traffic rules may be equally expensive. Some common practices are not legal and if a mishap occurs you may find yourself in trouble. When he was getting out of his car on the left-hand side, an Ontario car owner was involved in a fatal accident and was ordered to pay $34,000. As he opened the door to get out, he knocked a bicyclist under the wheels of a passing bus. The Judge ruled, "If the car driver had not opened the door there would have been no accident and therefore he is the sole and direct cause of the accident."

It is becoming increasingly common when driving at night for drivers to signal an intention to pass by flicking their car lights. Most highway statutes require a clearly audible signal with horn or other warning device under such circumstances and if you fail to give such a signal the onus is on you to show that this failure was not the effective cause of the accident.

—L. D. Millar

"MODERATION IN ALL THINGS IS THE BEST OF RULES"

PLAUTIUS



THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM

MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW PRACTICE MODERATION TODAY

PEOPLE

THE TRYING LIFE

■ Two MP's with Scottish ancestry voiced their disapproval of being dubbed "et cetera" in the current census. **J. M. Macdonnell** (PC, Toronto Greenwood) and **Angus MacInnis** (CCF, Vancouver South), both Canadian born, objected to the census listing "English, French, Irish, Jewish and et cetera." Trade Minister **C. D. Howe** promised to do something about the "strange situation."

■ **W. D. Wylie,** Social Credit MP for Medicine Hat, has a peek-proof way of folding election ballots. Chief election Officer **Nelson Castonguay** says it will be used in future elections to

—CP

W. D. WYLIE *and his "Wylie fold."*

beat the curiosity of polling booth attendants who may sometimes be tempted to see how the vote's going. The "Wylie fold" is in three, instead of in quarters.

■ At long last **Joseph Njakara** was able to welcome his mother to Canada after 15 years of separation. In 1936 Njakara arrived from Yugoslavia with $5 and the clothes he wore. He worked his way to Vancouver and became a deckhand on a fishing vessel. Nine years later he owned his own ship and had become a Canadian. The salmon and herring had brought him prosperity. But by this time things had changed in Yugoslavia and he was unable to get his mother out. The Canadian Government, however, this month was able to arrange her voyage. "I have never been happier in my life," said Mrs. Njakara. "You can thank the fish," replied her son.

■ **Solon Low,** basketball coach, MP and National Leader of the Social Credit Party, was assaulted by a vagrant in Ottawa last week. The man accosted Mr. Low after he left the Chateau Laurier with **Leo Dolan,** Director of the Canadian Tourist Bureau, and **John J. Fitzgibbons** of Famous Players. When his repeated requests for money were refused, he swung at Mr. Low. "It was a haymaker and a beaut," reminisced Leo Dolan. Solon Low was not quite so cheerful. His lips had to be stitched and his two front teeth were loosened. He hopes that around Christmas he will not be singing a certain song. "I guess he could not have been a Social Crediter," he said.

■ Toronto's Board of Education last week appointed its first psychiatrist to work full time among school children. Selected was **Dr. C. G. Stogdill,** of Ottawa, chief of the Federal Department of Health's Mental Hygiene Division for the last five years, Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Ottawa and a psychiatrist in the services for five years.

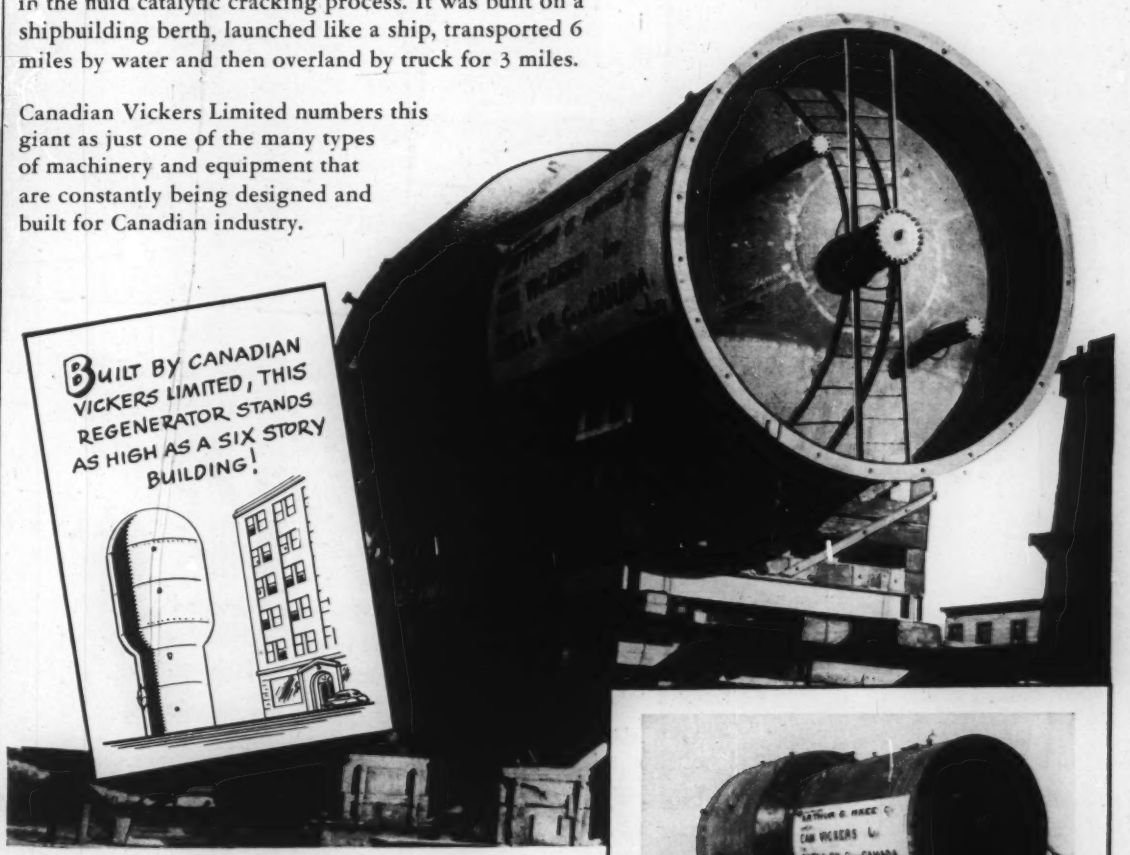
■ **G. M. Morrison,** chief of the National Employment Service's Executive and Professional Division, thinks a great many university graduates can't spell. He also told the sixth annual conference of University Advisory Services in Ottawa that employers find "graduates woefully weak in being able to express themselves" and show a definite lack of general knowledge.

■ Music Master **S. G. Bett** of Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont., is a playwright in his spare time. This month his play, "Haywire Holiday," ran for two weeks at the Niagara Barn Theatre. In 1946 this play won the Canadian play competition sponsored by the Canadian Art Theatre in Montreal. Another play, "Open House," has been performed in England.

This Catalytic Regenerator HAD TO BE LAUNCHED LIKE A SHIP!

Believed to be the largest pressure vessel shop-fabricated anywhere and transported in one piece to the operational site, this outstanding engineering achievement of Canadian Vickers Limited was built for a Canadian oil refinery. It is a closed pressure vessel of steel, over 60 feet high and weighing 115 tons empty. It is used for the regeneration of catalyst in the fluid catalytic cracking process. It was built on a shipbuilding berth, launched like a ship, transported 6 miles by water and then overland by truck for 3 miles.

Canadian Vickers Limited numbers this giant as just one of the many types of machinery and equipment that are constantly being designed and built for Canadian industry.



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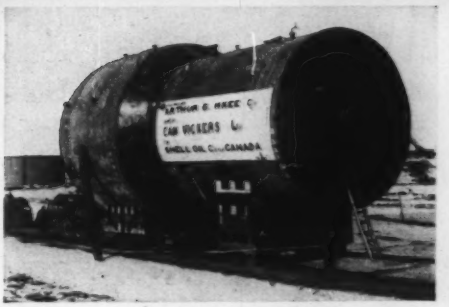

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The **WOOD DUCK** is a bit of a snob. He's the most beautitul of waterfowl, and contradicts the usual habit of the duck family. Instead of nesting on the ground, he customarily lives in trees.

The **PHALAROPE** is different from most birds. It's the female who wears the bright colors, and the male who incubates and feeds the young birds.

The female **KINGFISHER** has that little something extra—a rusty-red band across her chest.

When you've learned something of nature, you're more concerned for its protection. Carling's presents this series of advertisements to further your interest in conservation—for nature and for Canada.

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WATERLOO, ONTARIO